

DEPENDABLE USED CARS

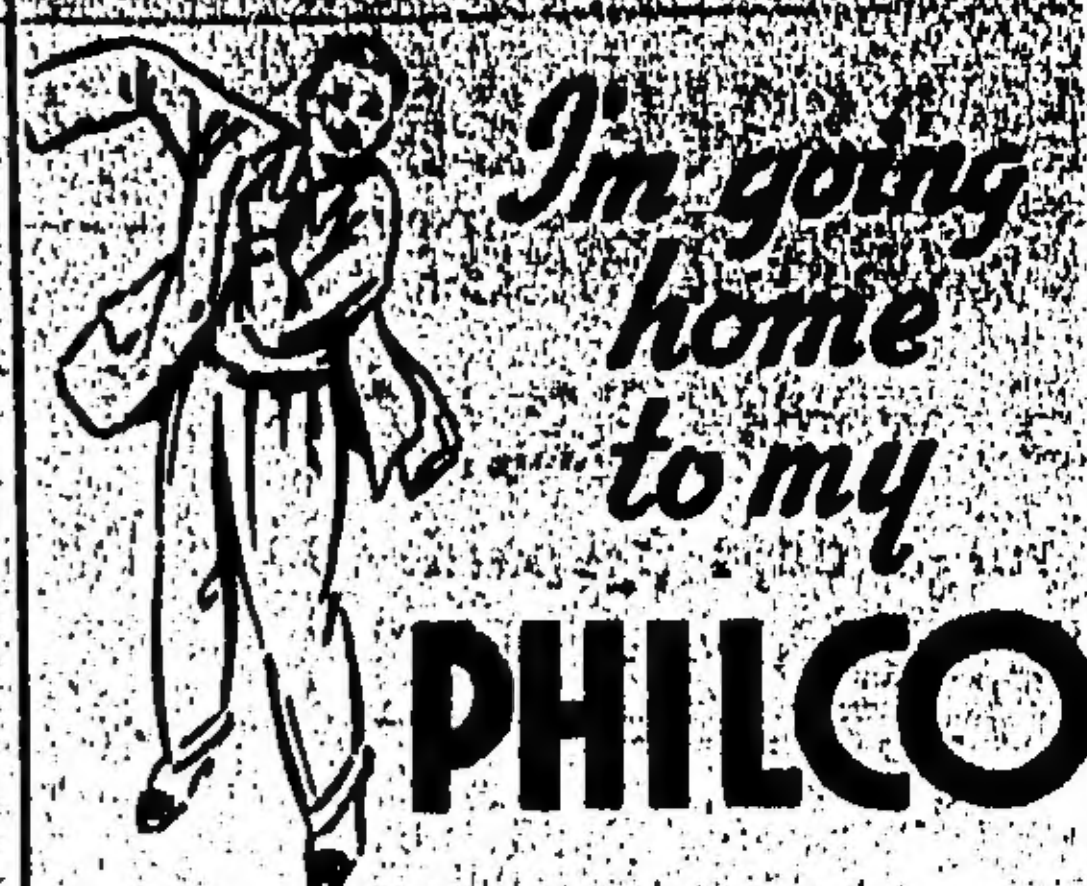
Model	Description	Price
1937	Studebaker Coupe	\$2,200
1938	Vauxhall "10" Saloon	\$2,200
1940	Austin "8" Saloon	\$2,200
1940	Hillman Minx Saloon	\$3,400

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The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1881 五拜禮 號四月十英港香 FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1940. 日四初月九 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS \$36.00 PER ANNUM



RAIDER MACHINE-GUNS LONDON TRAIN: THREE CASUALTIES REPORTED

A TRAIN WHICH HAD LEFT EUSTON STATION SHORTLY AFTER MIDDAY YESTERDAY WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY A GERMAN RAIDER WHILE PASSING THROUGH A SMALL MIDLANDS TOWN, ACCORDING TO A "REUTER" REPORT, QUOTING THE OFFICIAL AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE.

The train stopped a few miles further on after the machine-gunning, but as the three injured people were not seriously hurt, they were taken on to the next large station to receive hospital treatment.

The dining car of the train was damaged, but the bombs dropped did no damage.

Few Raiders Penetrate Defences LONDON RECEIVES THREE VISITS

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UP).—There were three German bombing raids on London up to 4 p.m. to-day. Dodging through the rain clouds, they encountered anti-aircraft barrages but dropped some bombs.

It is officially stated that single German bombers made widespread attacks on England throughout the day, bombing a number of London boroughs in the Thames Valley, Essex, Kent, Cornwall and the midlands.

Raids in Rain
The intermittent barrages in the London area during the third alarm was reminiscent of the night raids which were heightened owing to the overcast skies, the mist and rain causing a near blackout with the lights blazing in offices and stores. Traffic, however, was circulating almost normally and numerous trolleys were on the streets.

The east London barrage was described as being very heavy at night time. It is reported that planes were heard passing over the district every few minutes. Low flying planes were heard over central London.

German Claims
BERLIN, Oct. 3 (UP).—Informed circles said the weather over the English Channel to-day was excellent for German attacks on England, in addition to mass formation raids on London. One successful surprise attack was made on an aerodrome in central England.

The official news agency said that several Dornier-17s raided an airport in mid-England where many planes were on the ground. A number of Spitfires were damaged or destroyed.

At 8 p.m., the official news agency said that over 200 German bombers attacked London in relays during the day and dropped 150,000 kilograms of bombs. Tremendous fires were observed at nine different points. The attacks and air battles are continuing.

"TIMES" DISCUSSES FAR EAST SITUATION

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The "Times" in a leader to-day discusses the case of Japan in relation to the new tripartite pact.

It says: "While the motives of Nazi diplomacy are transparent, reflection has done little to elucidate the question of what Japan can have hoped to gain from a closer association with the Axis."

"Japanese statesmen have no doubt found it plausible to argue that if Germany defeated Britain and immobilised the United States by threat of intervention in the Americas, Japan would remain undisputed mistress of the Pacific."

HAMBURG FACTORY SMASHED

Nocturnal Visit
Of R.A.F.

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Royal Air Force's special objective during their activities over extensive areas of Germany, and aerodromes and bases in Holland, Belgium and France, was Hamburg.

A large oil factory and storage plant there was subjected to nearly two hours of intensive bombardment by relays of heavy bombers.

Score Direct Hits
It was shortly after 10 p.m. when the first raid scored direct hits on the target and started four separate fires which spread and merged into one. From then, target-finding was easy for the continuous succession of bombers which unloaded high explosives in the centre of the target area. Later a second fire started and in the words of the Air Ministry news service, "both fires were still burning strongly, sending great clouds of black smoke billowing across the River Elbe, as the last of the attacking forces turned for home."

Insignificant Raids

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique, reviewing the attacks on the United Kingdom from reports received up to 4 p.m., says that several houses were demolished in the London boroughs, but it is not expected that casualties will be heavy.

"Bombs were dropped at various points in the Thames Valley, Essex, Kent and Cornwall but no serious damage and no fatal casualties are reported in any of these districts."

"A number of casualties, including a few fatal injuries, were caused in a city in the Midlands and in another small Midland town, where a number of houses were demolished, but little other damage is reported."

"A train was machine-gunned and a few persons were slightly injured."

"A single enemy plane was shot down in an attack on a town in the home counties, where a number of persons were killed and seriously injured by bombs and machine gun bullets."

Kept Very High
The German air force went "high" raiding over England to-day in the first gloom of Britain's autumn. Single aircraft kept the defences in south-east England and the home counties on the qui vive most of the day but for the most part they remained above the murky clouds and carried out random bombing in which some London boroughs suffered superficial damage. Anti-aircraft batteries were active and in the East London district, where planes were reported overhead for a short time, the barrage was as heavy as night gunfire.

Uncompliant Norwegians

Nazis Thwarted

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The recently-instituted Nazi "new order" in Norway is being accorded an icy reception by the general public, according to the Norwegian telegraphic agency.

The agency cites an article in the Norwegian Nazi organ, "Frittfolk," threatening opponents of the movement. The paper states that there are reports that terrorising is going on, especially of business circles in Oslo, warns those concerned that assistance will be given to supporters of the Nazi Party.

Purchase Tax In Britain

Starting This Month

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Purchase Tax will come into operation on October 21.

The Treasury has made an order to this effect which will be submitted to Parliament for approval in accordance with the terms of the Finance Act.

All taxable goods which are delivered under chargeable purchases after that date, will be subject to tax.

The Purchase Tax, which was the surprise of the second War Budget in April, is a tax on sales. It will be charged by wholesalers to retailers and will mean that everyday articles such as household goods, clothes and drapery will cost more. The heaviest scale of the tax will be borne by luxuries.

Its purpose is to limit home expenditure with a view to avoiding the risk of inflation. It will be worked on a percentage basis.

SYRIA PINCHED

Running Short Of Foods

And Fuel

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—A Beirut message reports a serious shortage of food in Syria. All over the country people are queuing up for bread, flour and other rations.

There is a petrol shortage too. Private cars have been ordered off the roads during the month of October. Taxis have had their allowance cut down to 24 gallons a month.

Aaland Is. Pact Signed

HELSINKI, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The U.S.S.R. and Finland have signed a treaty concerning the demilitarisation and neutrality of the Aaland Islands off the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. Negotiations concerning the islands concluded some days ago.

Chamberlain Resigns Leadership Of Conservatives To Churchill

LONDON, OCT. 3 (REUTER).—MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN HAS RESIGNED THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

IT IS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THAT MR. CHURCHILL WILL SUCCEED.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT SIR JOHN ANDERSON, AS LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, WILL TAKE OVER ALL THE DUTIES PERFORMED BY MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

To-Morrow's Fascinating Ten-Page Supplement

The "Telegraph's" 10-page Saturday Supplement, which has become the most popular feature in Hongkong Journalism, will to-morrow again offer the week's best reading entertainment.

In addition to the pictorial supplement, illustrating local events of the week, the issue will contain a full-page picture-story of the cholera scourge in Hongkong—a timely and informative study of the conditions which contribute so greatly to the Colony's annual epidemic.

Additionally there will be the customary contribution by "Scrutiny," whose comments on international affairs has already gained considerable prestige in local and general topics, and there will appear an exclusive and penetrating article by W. N. Ewer, the famous diplomatic correspondent.

Finally, the issue will be featured by the return of the "Telegraph's" famous humorist "Erbert Igga," who tells of his holiday and other experiences.

LEAFLET "RAID" BY CHINESE ON PEIPING

CHENG TU, Oct. 4 (Central).—Chinese planes made a surprise "raid" over Peiping yesterday. Instead of bombs, they rained 200,000 leaflets as they did in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan on May 20, 1938.

The leaflets were the manifesto issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to the Chinese people on July 7, anniversary of the Lukou-chiao incident, and to the Chinese civilians and troops as well as the Japanese people on September 18, anniversary of the Mukden Incident. The leaflets were distributed over the city several times before they safely departed. It was believed that the vast majority of Chinese citizens had received the leaflets and that the morale of the Chinese people was greatly boosted.

MORE TROOPS LANDED IN MALTA

Mediterranean
Activity

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UP).—The Admiralty officially states that the British Mediterranean fleet "carried out a sweep in Eastern and Central Mediterranean on September 29 and October 2, in the course of which additional forces were landed at Malta."

The communique added that the fleet reconnaissance planes sighted an Italian force 100 miles distant, but it was "already steaming towards its base at high speed. Therefore, it was not possible to bring the enemy into action."

It is declared the Italian planes attacked the British fleet three times during the sweep, but no British ships were damaged, while "losses were inflicted on the enemy."

They Kept Well Away

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The sighting of a strong enemy naval force in the Mediterranean which could not be brought to action is reported by the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. The report says that British naval forces carried out a sweep in the eastern and central Mediterranean on September 29 to October 2, in the course of which additional military forces were landed at Malta.

During this period, a strong enemy naval force was sighted by our reconnaissance aircraft. This enemy force was then 100 miles away from our fleet and was already steaming towards its base.

It was, therefore, not possible to bring the enemy to action.

Our fleet was attacked by enemy aircraft on three occasions during these operations. No damage was sustained by our ships in any of these attacks but losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Aircraft Brought Down

On the morning of September 29, an enemy aircraft was located shadowing our fleet. It was shot down by a fighter aircraft which later in the day shot down a second enemy shadowing aircraft.

Soon afterwards, heavy attacks developed, in the course of which one enemy aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

A fourth enemy aircraft was shot down by the Fleet fighters on October 1.

LATEST

See Back Page For
Further Late News

Soviets Default To British Bondholders

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UP).—Anglo-Russian relations deteriorated further to-day following the Soviet Government's stoppage of payment of coupons due October 1, to bondholders of the British-Tellico Mining Company.

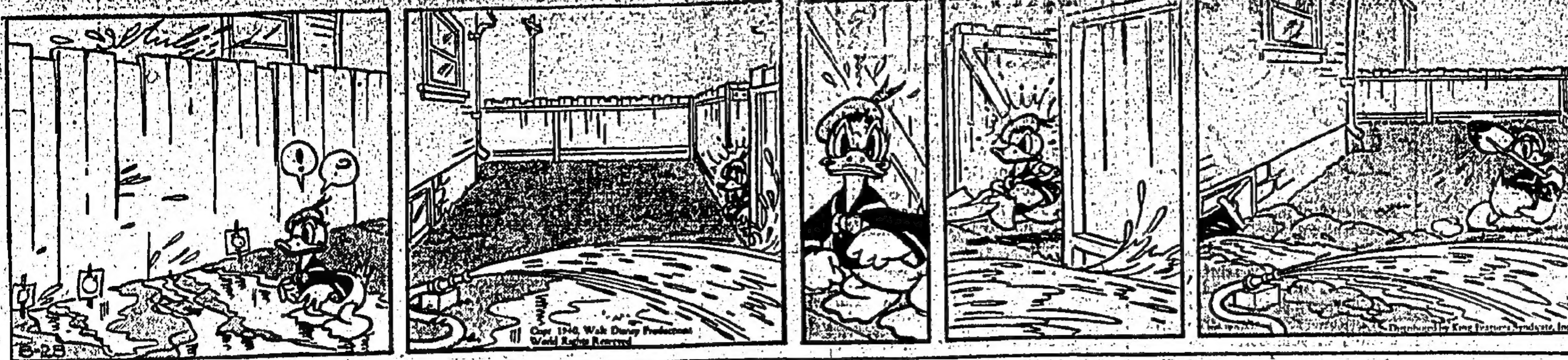
The Soviet Government's default on the coupons was the first in a series of financial setbacks which have been suffered by the company since its formation in 1924. The company's financial position has been further weakened by the suspension of its operations in the Caucasus region, and by the loss of its assets in the region. The company's bondholders are now facing a significant loss of income, and the company's financial future is uncertain.

Russia Won't Commit Herself To Japan

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Soviets have not announced their willingness to enter a Non-Aggression Pact with Japan on condition that China is split up into two spheres of influence. This was the categorical statement issued by Reuter in reply to an inquiry concerning the report that the Soviet Government was considering such a pact. The statement emphasized that the Soviet Union is committed to the principles of self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

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MAGAZINE PAGE

THE BATTLE FOR HOLLAND

Another instalment of the official Dutch account

Wireless reports revealed that the Commander of the German forces in Rotterdam had the order to take the city on the fifth day at any price.

The German general, whose armoured columns, proceeding through North Brabant and across the Moerdijk, had already reached Rotterdam, then resorted to a ruthless air bombardment of this open city. Reference to the plan of Rotterdam included in this account will give some idea of this inhuman bombardment. The city, which had not been evacuated, was visited by two squadrons of 27 aeroplanes each, dropping high explosive bombs of approximately 500 kilograms. It was not until the evening, that the situation of the gallant Dutch troops became untenable, and since the last lines of defence of the fortress Holland had also been breached, there was nothing to do but to ask for negotiations for an armistice.

Round Dordrecht, also, where both parties sustained heavy losses disputing territory, the fighting had to be stopped when the armoured units already mentioned, joined in the battle, in co-operation with the German air force. At this juncture the fate of the line of communications had been sealed and the way of escape for the Dutch army had been blocked.

The Fighting On The Frontier And In The Main Defensive Positions

Before going into a detailed account of the resistance against the enemy it must be pointed out how the bewildering speed of the German attack played havoc with our communications. Information which would have given a clear picture of the struggle could not be transmitted, and as the result the course of the battle in this part of the country is much more confused than that of the centre.

The Struggle For The Northern Access To The Fortress Holland

As soon as the German forces crossed the frontier in the extreme north the harbour works of Delfzijl were demolished, and the harbour entrance and the locks were blocked. These demolitions were fully carried out in the face of heavy German attacks. After completing this work the Dutch forces, made an orderly retreat in the direction of the Zuiderzee in the late afternoon of May the tenth, joining these units commanded by the provincial commander of Friesland who had fought a delaying action in Groningen and Friesland. Together they crossed the Zuiderzee in the night of May the tenth and were subsequently reorganised in the defensive position of Den Helder. The German attack on the eastern bridgehead of the Zuiderzee, situated in Friesland, took place on the following day. The defences of this bridgehead had been constructed during mobilisation and were protected mainly by a belt of foundations. The overpowering action of the German aircraft enabled the enemy to break through the undisturbed access on the same day, and the eastern end of the Zuiderzee up to Kornwerderzand fell into their hands.

The first attack on Kornwerderzand occurred in the evening of May the 12th. After a long artillery bombardment the German infantry attempted to storm the position. This attack was completely repulsed. Another unsuccessful attack was made on the following day. The Dutch forces received active support from the gunboat Johan Maurits van Nassau, which had meanwhile arrived from Hook of Holland. This ship, anchored east of Den Helder, silenced a German battery on the eastern bridgehead of the dyke, at 10 kilometers distance. The range was telephoned from the fortified position on Kornwerderzand to Den Helder, whence it was directed its fire. Owing to the foggy weather the German airforce never located the gunboat, and the enemy probably never found out whence its battery was destroyed.

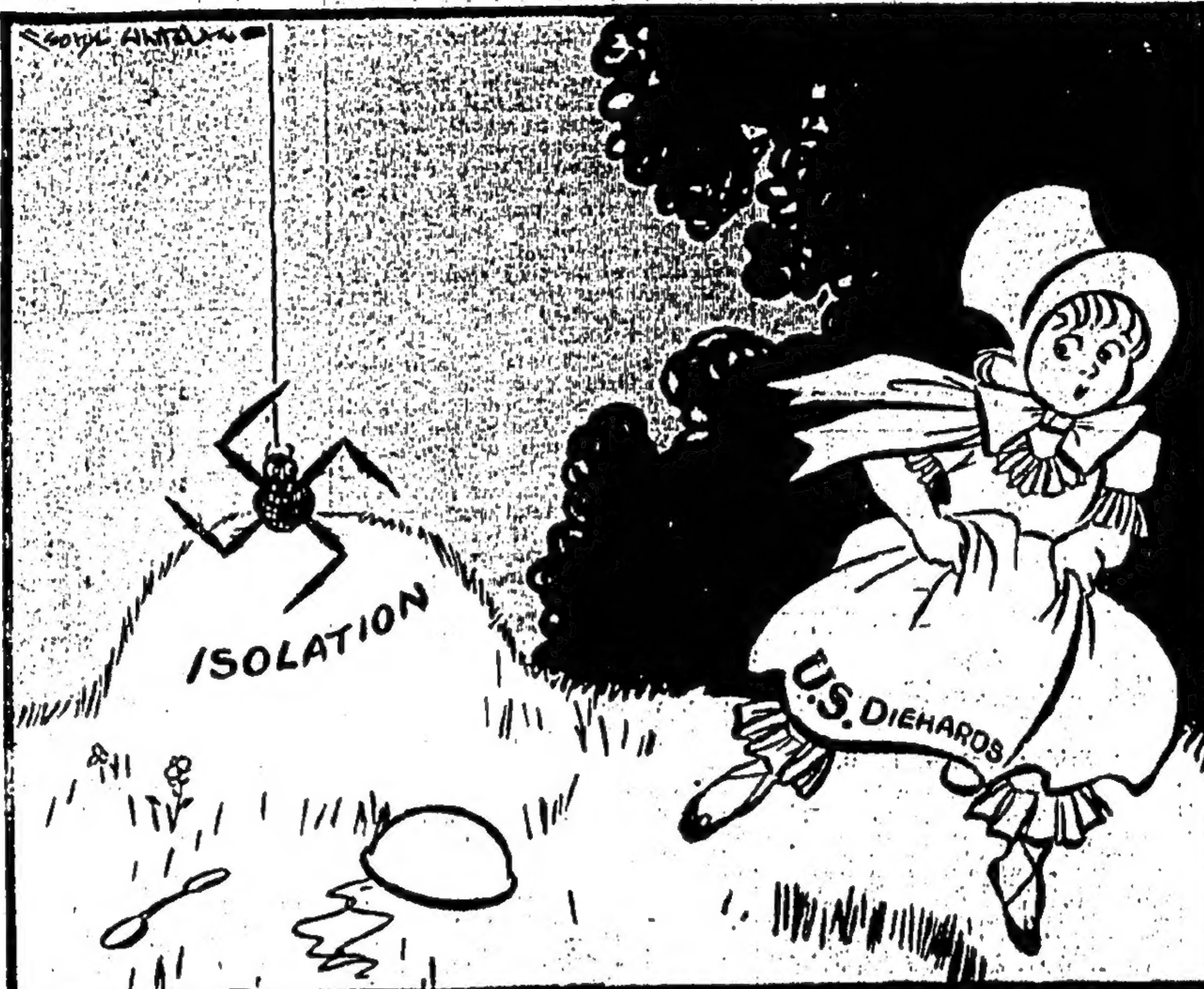
The fortified position of the Kornwerderzand, therefore, remained unbroken, until as a result of the military development in the south, further resistance had become useless. The successful defence of the Zuiderzee shows that a cordon with a sufficiently strong concrete protection can withstand the heaviest bombardment, including special anti-casemate shells.

When the Germans found that they were unable to break the resistance of Kornwerderzand they soon appeared in the little harbours on the eastern shore of the Zuiderzee, where they prepared for the transport of troops across the water to the province of North Holland. Since troops were no longer available to welcome the Germans on the other coast, naval forces had to be concentrated on the Zuiderzee in haste. One torpedo boat, 3 gunboats and 2 minesweepers joined an old gunboat and a number of motor-boats armed with machine-guns already there. On the request of the Dutch authorities they were reinforced by French and British motor torpedo boats, some of which reached the Zuiderzee by the Noordzeekanaal, while others entered via the locks. This happened on the night of May the 12th.

Meanwhile the Dutch naval forces had concentrated their fire especially on the harbour of Stavoren where they sank a ferryboat. The German airforce, however, caused some loss to us. H.M. Friso, a gunboat, was sunk and H.M. Brinko, another gunboat, had its rudder and propellers damaged. It made for the harbour of Enkhuizen and there continued to function as a battery. Thanks to the timely concentration of naval forces in the Zuiderzee the German attempts to cross the water in order to land on the open coast of North Holland had been frustrated.

The Attack On the Fortress Holland South Of The Zuiderzee And North Of The Big Rivers

The German army, crossing the Dutch frontier along its entire length, advanced with powerful forces into Overijssel and the Achterhoek on the first day of the invasion. They met the resistance of the so-called frontier battalions, which in accordance with their instructions and their limited numbers fought no more than a delaying action. At the Yssel line, which was merely an obstacle against strategic surprises and was only thinly held, the enemy was retarded in his advance towards the Grebbe line. As a result of this resistance of the frontier battalions and the demolition of bridges, the roads the enemy was unable to bring up sufficient troops for an attack on the Grebbe line until the 12th of May. This in spite of his overpowering forces the enemy required a period of three days to cross the 60 kilometres of country separating the Grebbe line from the frontier. On Sunday the 12th he began his attack on the access through the undisturbed of the Grebbe line, near the Rietveld. Countless low flying planes machine-gunned the troops, considerably affecting their morale. They were followed by flame-throwing and other tanks. In the course of this attack the Grebbe line was seriously threatened at one point.



"THERE CAME A GREAT SPIDER..."

WILL FRANCE HAVE A KING?

If Hitler puts as much faith in the predictions of astrologers as he is reputed to do, he must regard the activities of the French Pretender, the Comte de Paris, with uneasiness, for several French astrologers, including Nostradamus, have predicted that a young king will rise again to lead France from a great defeat by the Germans to final victory which will end the reign of the Eagle and disperse the German empire for ever.

Many people interpret the prophecies as relating to the Comte de Paris, and past events seem to fix the advent of the royal saviour of France for the present period, for he was to rise up after the streets of France had run with blood as far South as Macon and after the country had been ravaged by a terrible famine such as is predicted for the coming winter. He is to be helped in his task of restoring French prestige by an army which will come to his aid through Switzerland.

Before the enemy was in a position, however, to follow up this success, he was thrown out of his positions by a Dutch counter attack.

The German army resumed its attack on the Grebbe line on May the 13th, and as a result of the overwhelming superiority in numbers and the heavier equipment of the attacking forces the line could no longer be held and had to be evacuated. This retreat, however, could be effected without any obstruction, or pursuit by the enemy, a clear indication how the Germans had exhausted themselves in this attack.

The main reason for this serious setback was the complete absence on our side of any aeroplanes, as the Dutch airforce had been completely destroyed in the fighting and on the ground. The German airforce, therefore, met no opposition in carrying out its work of destruction, and the Dutch forces had to retire behind the New Dutch Waterline, forming the eastern front of the fortress Holland. It is obvious that when an army has been thrown back on a new position from which it wants to resume the fighting, it requires some time to reorganise itself and therefore to find its new position already occupied by other forces to take its place.

However much truth there may be in these prophecies, which have been frequently quoted in France, even when the predictions of defeat seemed utterly false, it is certain that the Pretender has had a larger following during the last few years when France has been searching for a leader who could replace Clemenceau.

There is nothing undecided about the young Count, who, although inheriting nearly four million francs, set out to make the farming of his estates a business proposition and succeeded.

He was also instrumental in turning barren land in Spanish Morocco into the busy port of Larache. Moreover, he is the only member of European Royalty who is a working journalist, and he runs his own paper, "Le Courrier Royal," in which he bitterly deplored the capitulation to German dictation at Munich and has frequently preached against the corruption in public institutions.

He does not want a Court, which he thinks would destroy the Monarchy, and he shows a decided Left-wing tendency in his treatment of social questions, being a great advocate of trade unions as a safeguard for the working classes.

His claim to the Throne of France is based on his descent from Philip, the Duke of Orléans, a younger brother of Louis XIV. Philip II, married a natural daughter of that King, so making the Princes of Orléans direct descendants of the Grand Monarch.

The Orléanist branch of the French Bourbons has provided the head of the House of France since 1833, when Henry Charles, duc de Bordeaux, died without issue.

The Count is described by his followers as the heir of forty Kings who ruled over France for a thousand years. He married the Princess Isabella of Orleans Brazanzo in 1931, and of this marriage he has several children.

He was exiled from France some years ago and has been residing in Belgium. Aged 34 at the outbreak of war, he asked permission to fight with the French forces, but this request was refused.

He is reputed to have returned from Brazil, where he went a few weeks ago, and to be living near Vichy, from where he has sent the Comte de Lusignan, one of his lieutenants, to London as a propaganda agent to prepare the way for the restoration of the French Monarchy.

The Monarchist element in France is strong and most loyal Republicans have a dim regret that a Monarchy and Republican principles cannot be reconciled.

The Royalist newspaper, "L'Action Française," had a good circulation, especially in Catholic circles, and it was always sold outside the churches on Sunday mornings. At this present time it is a strong leader with a definite and liberal policy, and it is certain that whatever the policy the nation would follow and as one man.

A constitutional Monarchy might give to France the political stability which she has lacked and which has been one of the causes of her downfall.



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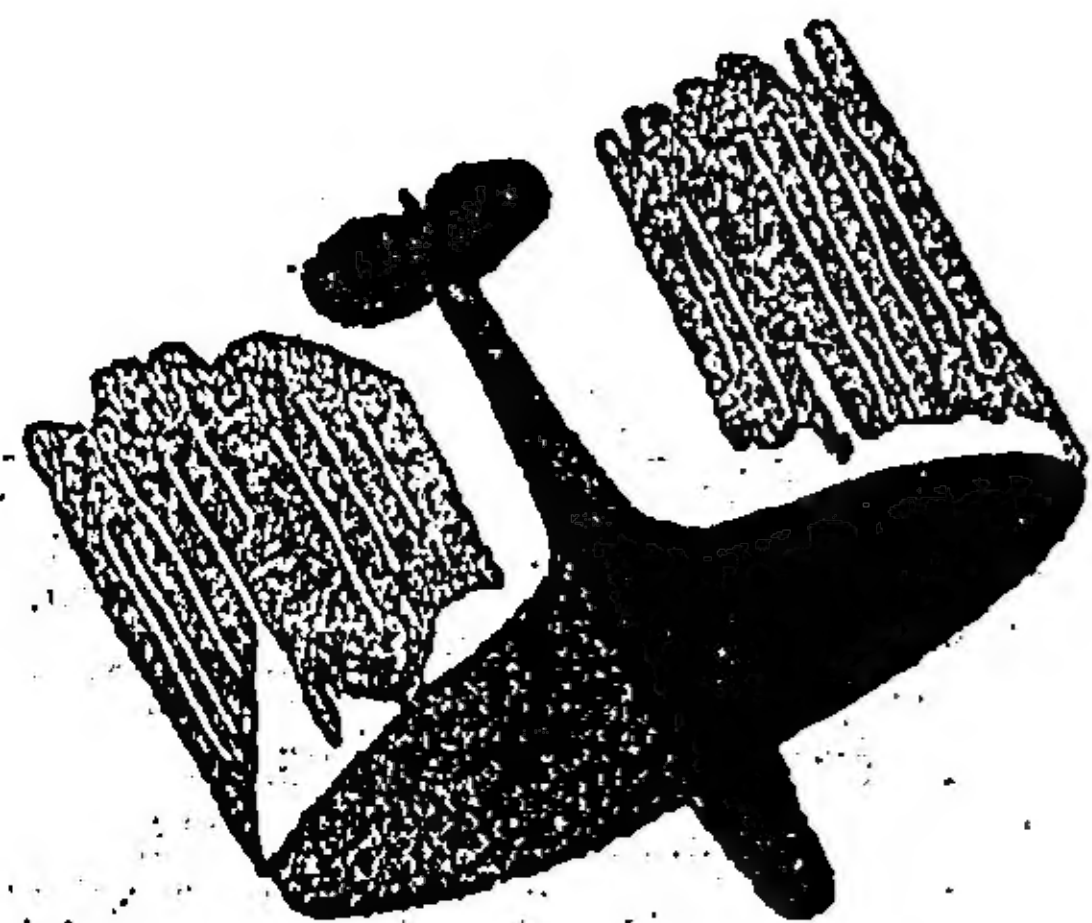
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(Readers are invited to send in suggestions
to fill this space.)



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The
Hongkong Telegraph

Friday, Oct. 4, 1940.

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THREAT OR BLUFF?

THE "Asahi Shimbun," whose influence in Japan is akin to that of the "Times" in England, and whose opinions can be taken as expressing the official view, has seen fit to come into the open and offer an unequivocal challenge to Britain and the United States. "If," says the paper, "the United States and Britain should ban exports of oil, rubber and tin to Japan, the latter would choose an all-or-nothing struggle rather than a waiting death." Making due allowance for editorial rhetoric, the comment may be accepted as the sentiment of the Tokyo Government. Recognising too that the "Asahi Shimbun" is anticipating events, for as yet neither the United States nor Britain has officially proposed an embargo on oil, rubber or tin, it is reasonable to believe that the newspaper is not introducing a hypothetical proposition for the sake of filling its editorial columns; which suggests that the observation quoted is to be taken seriously both in Japan and in other parts of the world.

Nevertheless, Japan has bluffed her way against the democracies so successfully for the last nine years, that we cannot help feeling this newspaper "threat" is but another example of her poker technique. Equally do we feel confident that if a situation should arise such as envisaged by the "Asahi Shimbun," neither Britain nor the United States would hesitate this time to call Japan's bluff. The first hand of this new poker game will probably be dealt on October 16, when President Roosevelt's embargo on scrap-iron and other war materials comes into effect. It should provide an excellent pointer to the rest of the session, especially as the second hand is due to be dealt the following day, when the Burma Road agreement expires. Opponents of America should take cognisance of the fact that poker is practically a national game in the United States, and it would be a very

BRITAIN'S C.-in-C.

LONDON, Oct. 1 (UP).—Lieutenant General Sir Alan F. Brooke, K.C.B., D.S.O., who on July 19, 1940 became Commander in Chief of the British Home Forces, took on one of the biggest jobs any military man was ever asked to accomplish at top speed.

London newspapers, always eager to find a nickname for their military heroes, promptly dubbed him "The Wizard," because of his reputation as a gunnery and mechanization expert. The task he took over from General Sir Edmund Ironside, was one which demanded many of a wizard's attributes.

General Brooke took over an armed land force of 1,500,000 men, which at the time was increasing by 7,000 daily. In addition he assumed ultimate command of 1,800,000 Home Guards, world war veterans, over-age civilians or men in reserved occupations, mobilized and equipped to guard against "fifth column" surprises or the attack of Nazi air borne troops.

The Army needed large-scale equipment. The nucleus, men from the B.E.F. some of whom had been under his personal command in the Flanders campaign, were again at full strength and completely armed. Factories were pouring out new weapons for the other divisions. The problem of distributing both arms and men where they would do the most good was one of the biggest which confronted the new commander-in-chief.

Tactically, General Brooke's job began in theory with the coastline, which must be defended in depth from the first positions on the beaches and cliffs through a complicated system of reserve lines and strong points. Actually, one phase of a defence against "total war" waged in all three elements, it was necessary to integrate the Army schedule with that of the R.A.F. and Navy.

Irish Problem

The problem was greatly complicated by the Irish situation, which forbade any "defence union" of north and south to enable the British forces to prepare their positions. Brooke and the High Command were faced with the constant possibility of meeting the German guard on a terrain where they had no advantages of detailed planned defence.

What above everything else got him his new appointment was his knowledge of gunnery, his reputation as the army's leading authority on tanks and the fact that he had been preaching the modern war of movement at a time when, as one commentator said, "most other officers were inclined to think in terms of the horse."

Brilliant at Dunkirk

Sir Alan was born in France, July 23, 1883, member of a North Irish family known as the "fighting Brookes." He entered the Army in 1902, as a gunner officer. During the World War, in which he had four years' artillery staff service, was mentioned six times in dispatches, and received the D.S.O., with bar.

His wide military experience included service in Ireland and India. He was well-known in the Army for his efficiency as Commander of the School of Artillery, and is credited with one big contribution to gunnery, the "barrage map" which during the last war came into common use for direction of fire.

As commander of the Second Corps in France, he took part in the ill-fated advance into the low countries in May, 1940. When the German breakthrough at Sedan and the collapse of Belgian resistance put the whole B.E.F. in jeopardy, Brooke played a major part in the rearward action to the Dunkirk beaches. His powers of a local tyrant, in the opinion of other British officers, fought brilliantly.

Sir Alan spent several days himself on the Dunkirk beaches, while the evacuation was miraculously succeeding under intense air and artillery bombardment. Returning to England, he was received by the King, to whom he gave a first-hand account of the fighting. He was knighted for his own part in the campaign.



THE CHANGELING

Hitler's "plan" for Europe

A WARNING
BY
W. N. EWER

Diplomatic Correspondent

"RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE," "New Order in Europe," "Europe for the Europeans," "Keep Britain from Interfering," "Drive Britain out!"

This is the new gospel which is now being preached by every mouthpiece—German or Italian, "occupied" or neutral—that Dr. Goebbels controls.

There are skilful variations, adaptations to different audiences. But the theme is the same. It is Hitler's grand new idea. He offers himself to Europe as its saviour from wars and discords. It is his old act on a larger stage. This is what he used to preach to the German people:

"Get rid of foreign interference. Accept an authority that will put an end to regional conflicts, class conflicts, party conflicts. And all will be well for you."

Now he tells the same tale to all Europe.

STOLEN THUNDER

It is ironical that Hitler should be preaching Briand's gospel of European union. But the Fuehrer has always had the knack of stealing ideas and converting them to his own use.

He stole the idea of race purity from the Jews, the idea of a party dictatorship from the Bolsheviks. Why not the idea of federal union from the Liberals?

The new order, as it begins to be sketched, is a Europe (with frontiers redrawn by Hitler) made up of Fascist States.

Each is to have its own Fascist Government, enjoying the full powers of a local tyranny. Each is to be at the same time subordinate to the suzerain power in Berlin, which, in return, will guarantee it against either attack from abroad or revolt at home.

These national Fascist regimes will (to modify an old phrase) "kneel to Hitler on the necks of their countrymen."

The less discreet of the German hot-gospelers are frank enough in

avowal that German overlordship is the basis of the whole scheme. "Hitler," cries Dr. Ley, is to be the "new Charlemagne," ruler of a "greater Reich" that will include France as well as Germany.

The struggles of 1,000 years are to be ended for ever by the establishment of German supremacy in Europe. Italian propagandists, remembering uneasily that Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the Romans by the Pope in St. Peter's, play down this aspect of "reconstruction" and find comfort in the thought that "Adolf Hitler is carrying out the ideas of Benito Mussolini."

Goebbels' French fugitives are miserably silent about Charlemagne and all that.

But they all unite in plugging the theme that the first step to European union and peace, and everything else, is to put an end to "British interference in Europe."

PEACE AT A PRICE

Here is the source of all trouble. Britain must be forced to get out of Europe and to stay out.

She may "content herself with her own ramshackle Empire."

She must leave Europe and European reconstruction alone, to be carried out by the European States under Germany's supervision.

This is it now repeated again and again—the Fuehrer's purpose in the "last phase of the war." Britain is to be attacked by land and sea and air until, battered or exhausted or weary, tired of war and despairing of victory, she agrees to acknowledge that Hitler is master of the Continent, to leave the European peoples to their fate.

as unfeasible or too costly saving at such a price, and to withdraw, once for all, into isolation.

It is cunning enough. It seems quite probable that (whether the German strategy is to be a desperate invasion or a war of attrition and nerves by sea and air) we are going to be faced by a kind of permanent peace offensive.

The theme will be continually: "Britain can have peace without sacrifice if she will just agree to leave Europe to work out its own destiny."

For American consumption the theme can be suitably dressed in the attractive guise of a "Monroe doctrine for Europe."

HIS OLD DODGE

It is the old familiar Hitler dodge. "Just give me this, and I shall be satisfied, and we can all be friends, and you can have lasting peace."

Appetite has grown indeed. Once all he professed to want was the Rhineland and a "new Locarno." Now it is all Europe and a "Monroe doctrine."

But, now as then, the proposal is a sham. What Hitler is after is not peace but a pause.

Nothing would suit him better than a cessation of war while he reorganised all Europe and its resources for the service of his war machine.

It would be only a pause—as after the Rhineland, as after Austria, as after Munich.

As soon as he felt ready again the next blow would be struck.

It might well be not against us, but against Russia.

To play West against East and East against West has always been Hitler's strategy.

He plays up to Stalin in these days, because he wants Russia to stand by while he is busy in the West.

MADMAN'S DREAM

But once all was quiet again in the West he could turn his attention Eastward. Indeed, he must, for the Balkans, and if possible the Ukraine, and the Caucasus, are essential economically to his European plan.

That hatred of Russia which fills pages of "Mein Kampf" is still there, smugly concealed for the time being.

There are odd hints here and there in this new propaganda that there are other "outsiders" than the British to be "chased out of Europe."

In short, Hitler hopes that as Russia has stood by while he overran the West, we shall stand by while he overruns the East.

There would come our turn again, with all the resources of his new conquests massed for the final struggle, which, could he win it, would add mastery of the seas to the mastery of Europe, and so give the "Third Reich" mastery of the world.

A madman's dream, if you will. But a dream that is being translated into a deliberate and carefully planned policy.

This is the purpose behind Goebbels' new campaign to tell the world that all Germany wants is that Britain should content herself with her "Empire" and leave Europe alone.

Effect on wireless and telegraphic communications. The rate of movement of Antarctic ice and its temperature also is a matter of scientific interest.

ANTARCTIC'S OIL, COAL TREASURES

By OTTO JANSSEN

(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UP).

—Down at the "bottom of the world" in the vast, mysterious Antarctic Continent lies a huge treasure in coal and other minerals, awaiting the day when man's ingenuity or necessity will lead him to exploit it, experts here say.

Members of the United States Antarctic Expedition, who are exploring parts of the continent's 5,000,000 square miles, believe such values

had mistake to underrate either her, or Britain, as an opponent. In short, we believe that the days when Japan could bluster and threaten her way through to diplomatic and material successes is about to end. That is why, if the "Asahi Shimbun's" challenge is a serious one, we may expect it to be accepted in the same spirit.

ables as petroleum, pitchblend, gold and numerous other minerals lie beneath the ice and snow of the great land mass.

Evidence of huge coal deposits—probably sufficient to supply man's needs for many decades—already has been found somewhere near the South Pole. Even if it were physically possible, exploitation would be out of the question now because of the great expense involved, but someday such may not be the case, they say.

The discovery of coal, among other things, convinced explorers that Antarctica was at one time tropical or semi-tropical. Hence, they say, it is reasonable to expect that all resources of a hot climate may lie hidden here.

But the continent has been "covered" for many thousands of years and for this reason scientists find the Antarctic of tremendous interest scientifically. They say that among other things, it gives a clue to what the region now comprising Canada and the northern part of the United

States was like in the glacial period. Antarctic is also of great practical importance for the scientist. It is the "cradle" of weather for the entire Southern Hemisphere. Argentina recognized the importance of this many years ago and has a meteorological station at Laurie Island which has been making accurate long-range weather predictions for the benefit of her huge agricultural industry.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, commander of the United States expedition, took two Argentine officers—Lieutenant Julio R. Koch and Lieutenant Emilio L. Diaz—to the Antarctic regions. Two Chilean officers—Lieutenants Frederico A. Bopert and Esquivel Rodriguez—also accompanied him.

The Antarctic has many mysteries which scientists are seeking to solve. Explorers call the continent the biggest question mark on the globe. For example, exactly what are the spectacular Southern Lights and how do they come about?

Where do the seals and penguins go when the bitterly cold Antarctic night sets in? Where do they get their food?

And there are mysteries concerning magnetic phenomena and the

FOOD PIRATES

Spain Cracks Down
With New Law

MADRID, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Spain's extremely difficult food problem has been greatly worsened by many producers not selling through government channels and a widespread bootleg traffic has sprung up which is said to be sabotaging the government scheme of rationing and price control.

Bootleggers find a ready sale for sugar at three shillings per pound and rice at 1s. 6d. a pound, olive oil at seven shillings a litre, and for many other commodities.

The law now published provides fines from 1,000 to 500 pesetas. In addition, sentence of a year in a penal labour battalion may be imposed, and penalties apply to both buyers and sellers.

People denouncing guilty parties will receive 40 per cent. of the fines while those buying solely to denounce offenders will themselves be exempt from punishment.

CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS

FROM PAGE ONE

leadership of the three fighting services remains unaltered. An implied indication of the satisfaction which Mr. Winston Churchill feels at the way the war effort is being pushed forward.

In the enlarged War Cabinet, increased from six to eight by the inclusion of Mr. Ernest Bevin and Sir Kingsley Wood, Conservatives now outnumber the Labour members by five to three and there is still no place for the Liberals.

There is no reason to expect any more government changes in the near future.

The average age of the new War Cabinet is 60½ years. Mr. Churchill at 65 being the oldest and Mr. Bevin at 59 the youngest.

Lord Halifax: New Duties
Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, will be leader of the House of Lords in place of Lord Caldecote.

He will be assisted in his duties, it is announced from Downing Street to-night, by Lord Snell who will continue as Deputy Leader of the House of Lords.

VICHY VICTIMS
Tried For War Guilt
LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Fifty-three witnesses in the French war-guilt trial in Rome have been heard by the Supreme Court in the last few days, according to the Lyons radio.

The witnesses included Generals Weygand, Colson, Georges, Vuillemin, Blanchard and Mittelhauser and M. Georges Bonnet, the former Foreign Minister.

M. Guy Le Chambro, former Air Minister, M. Daladier, the former Premier, and General Gamelin, the former Allied Generalissimo, were also questioned.

SPAIN WANTS TO STAY OUT
MADRID, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Messages from Spanish sources in Berlin continue to stress the belief that Spain will take no active part in the war and for that reason, says one correspondent, some Central American countries, which are requesting President Roosevelt to intervene with General Franco and keep Spain out of war, are merely working with the current as General Franco is keeping out of his own free will.

INSIDE A "JEHOVAH'S WITNESS" MEETING CONCHIE SECT CALLS RELIGION 'A RACKET'

A SECT KNOWN AS "JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES," WHICH HAS THE SLOGAN "CHRISTIANITY IS YOUR PROTECTION. RELIGION IS A SNAG AND A RACKET," IS TAKING UP MORE AND MORE TIME OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' TRIBUNALS.

Judges at the tribunals have expressed themselves strongly about the sect's activities.

Judge C. J. Frankland, of the Manchester Tribunal, said recently: "I want to say publicly, with all the force I possess, that there is very grave doubt in my mind about the bona-fides of this organisation and the people it employs."

Swedish Park Bombed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3 (UP).

The "United Press" correspondent at Malmö reports that a heavy bomber, believed to have been British, dropped heavy bombs on the public park at 2.30 a.m., to-day causing very loud explosions, and terrifying the inhabitants.

Swedish anti-aircraft opened fire, but the bomber escaped after laying mines at Örsund, flying in the direction of Copenhagen.

INDIAN LEADER Charged In Calcutta

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—A charge under the Defence of India Regulations was promulgated at Calcutta to-day against Subhas Chandra Bose, the well-known Congress Leftist leader, according to the Delhi radio.

Bose was arrested in Calcutta in July under the Defence of India Regulations. He is one of the most prominent of the younger generation of Indian politicians and as an ex-President of Congress, is an ex-officio member of the Congress Working Committee.

EGYPT PREPARES
Treasures Stored Away
LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Egypt is taking suitable precautions to protect and preserve her literary treasures from the dangers of air raids.

Many thousands of valuable manuscripts, ancient copies of the Koran and other sacred books are being stored away from danger in a huge cave in the hills behind the old city of Cairo.

This cave incidentally was used by the ancient Egyptians as a safe storage place in time of war.

Dictators To Meet Again

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (UP).—It is reliably stated that Hitler will meet Mussolini at Brenner Pass to-morrow.

It is understood that Herr von Ribbentrop left Berlin by train at 6 p.m., for an unknown destination but it is assumed he went to Brenner.

More Donations For Spitfires
LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Contributions to "Spitfire Funds" continue to flow in. Among the latest contributions is £54,000 from the Nawab of Bhopal, being equivalent to the cost of a whole flight of Spitfires.

A reporter, sent to investigate the activities of "Jehovah's Witnesses" (sometimes known as the International Bible Students' Association and "The Watchtower"), presented the following report:—

Hall Slogans

I attended a "service" of the sect at Kingdon Hall, the Parsonage, Manchester, and found the "witnesses" in a large, well-appointed hall ornamented by slogans.

I introduced myself, and was at once invited to write anything I pleased about the organisation so long as it was honest.

The "service" began with a hymn and a prayer, followed by the reading by a Mr. Benhall sen. of a newspaper report of the tribunal in which his son and another "witness" had taken part.

Occasionally he paused in his reading to comment on the tribunal proceedings.

The next part of the service consisted of a test of the knowledge of those present—about 28 people—regarding their association's publications.

Questions were asked also from the platform about the price per 1,000 of the organisation's pamphlets, the price of its books, how many of these books had been printed for sale in Britain, and how many for sale in Britain, and how many for sale throughout the world.

Commercial Catechism

After this strangely commercial catechism, members of the "congregation"—referred to from the platform as "brother" or "sister"—were invited to describe their experiences in selling the association's publications.

The service ended with another hymn.

As I left the room I caught sight of more slogans, queries, or texts including "What is our latest piece of literature?" "Who is without a year book?" "What is the special offer for July?" "Are you a subscriber?"

I paid a shilling for a book. It was "Religion" by Judge Rutherford, published at Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

In a section headed "Defence" I came across this passage:—"One who attempts to commit an unlawful act against another may be dealt with, and against such wrongdoer such degree of force may be used by the one assaulted as may be necessary to protect his property or himself or kin from an assault of the wrongdoer."

NEW SPANISH LINER
SAILS FOR S. AMERICA
WITH ENVOY ABOARD
MADRID, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The new Sily-registered Spanish liner, Cabo de Hornos, is sailing from Vigo on her first voyage to South America under the Spanish flag to-day.

Passengers include the Marquess de Magaz, the new Spanish Ambassador to the Argentine, who formerly represented Spain in Berlin.

"TIMES" ON F.E. SITUATION

FROM PAGE ONE

There is nothing in the pact to increase her capacity or to enable her to intensify her military effort.

"Japan has plunged upon a course fraught with incalculable consequences to herself, for the advantages, even on the shortest views, appear negligible.

Japan's Choice
"Like Germany in Europe, Japan could, if she had chosen the path of peaceful co-operation and partnership, have played a predominant and respected role in the economic development of China. Like Germany, Japan lacked the necessary self-confidence and self-restraint for this task and plunged recklessly down the path of ruthlessness and domination.

The many attempts made both by Great Britain and the United States to relieve past errors and to reach a sympathetic understanding of Japanese needs were treated as a sign of weakness and used as a starting point for fresh aggression."

After stating that Japan's progress in the last three years had been accompanied by deliberate provocation of the Western Powers, the "Times" adds: "The pact now concluded with the Axis marks a further step, and almost the last step, on this path. It must now be regretfully admitted that the caution characteristic of Japanese foreign policy in the past has been abandoned."

"The country where the pact has been received with the most unreserved satisfaction is China, whose far-seeing rulers believe that Japan, by deliberately courting hostility with Great Britain, the British Dominions and the United States, has fatally mortgaged her future and involved herself in the consequences of Germany's coming defeat."

Error Over Eire Now Admitted By Germany

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The German Government will express its regret to the Eire Government for having "erroneously" dropped bombs on Irish territory and will offer to pay compensation, according to the German official news agency.

The agency stated that investigation has shown that the bombs were launched from an aircraft which had lost its way.

English Children Reach Canada
LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—A liner bringing 31 children, evacuated by the British Government, landed safely in an east Canadian port to-day.

Clipper Due To-day
The American Clipper is due to arrive this afternoon with passengers and mail from San Francisco and will leave for Manila to-morrow.

HUSBAND AND WIFE WOULD NOT LIVE TOGETHER

A couple married in October, 1925. In the following January they parted. Since then they have never lived together but have lived next door to each other for fourteen years.

They were Mrs. Mary Catherine Joyce, living at the Royal Oak, Rushington, Lincs, and her husband, Mr. Walter Joyce of The Limes, Rushington, who cross-petitioned for divorce before Mr. Justice Hodson.

Each alleged desertion on the part of the other, and each denied the other's charges. A decree nisi was granted to the husband, and Mrs. Joyce's petition was dismissed.

The Judge said that after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Joyce lived for a time with the wife's parents, at the Royal Oak. Things were not happy at the inn, and a fortnight before the parting Mr. Joyce was taking his meals in his parents' home.

The parting came about because Mr. Joyce saw his wife, her mother and a man in the cellar at the inn, and took offence for what did not seem a very good reason.

He went out and, when he returned later, Mrs. Joyce, who—unusually—was annoyed, and whom he had offended by an observation about the man in the cellar, turned him out.

Mr. Joyce went to his parents' home, next door.

Later that year Mr. Joyce offered to make a home in a cottage he had bought, but at that time, his wife was not willing to live with him.

For a long time after that the couple did not speak when they met, but in 1932 they became on such friendly terms that, learning that Mrs. Joyce had parted with her wedding ring, Mr. Joyce bought her another ring. They were talking then of their living together again.

He Fell In Love
But in 1933 Mr. Joyce was annoyed because his wife would not go to see his sister's wedding presents.

At the sister's wedding Mr. Joyce had made the acquaintance of a bridemaid, and he wrote to Mrs. Joyce saying that, as he was in love with that young woman, it was impossible for him and Mrs. Joyce to live together again.

He suggested that he had waited seven years for Mrs. Joyce, and that she had treated him badly. The only way out of the difficulty, the husband suggested, was to have their marriage dissolved.

The attitude of both Mr. and Mrs. Joyce at that time, Mr. Justice Hodson said, was that they had finished with each other.

But, finding he could not get a divorce, Mr. Joyce broke with the bridemaid and approached his wife with a view to making a home together again.

Mrs. Joyce denied that, and said the further approaches were made by herself. Then, in December, 1933, she wrote to her husband that she had no intention of living with him again.

Late though it was, said Mr. Justice Hodson, he thought Mr. Joyce had established desertion since 1933, and he granted him a decree nisi.

Enemy Plane Lands In Syria

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—"Reuter" learns that two Italian bombers damaged by gunfire during a raid on Haifa recently landed in Syria, each with a German pilot and four Italian crew. The British Consul-General at Beirut has sent a note on the subject to the French High Commissioner in Syria as it is the duty of the French authorities to intern both planes and crew.

ANOTHER BRITON DISAPPEARS

BUCHAREST, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Another British subject has been kidnapped.

Mr. Percy Clark, the 60-year-old head of a British engineering firm at Ploesti, was taken from his room in a Bucharest hotel by three youths in civilian clothes, who forced him to accompany them to an unknown destination.

CYCLISTS WANTED MINISTRY NEEDS HELPERS FOR MESSENGER DUTIES

Under the National Cyclists' Union scheme hundreds of cyclists have already volunteered to help in messenger work in and around London.

Many more are now wanted in help, voluntarily, at the Ministry of Information, both men and women.

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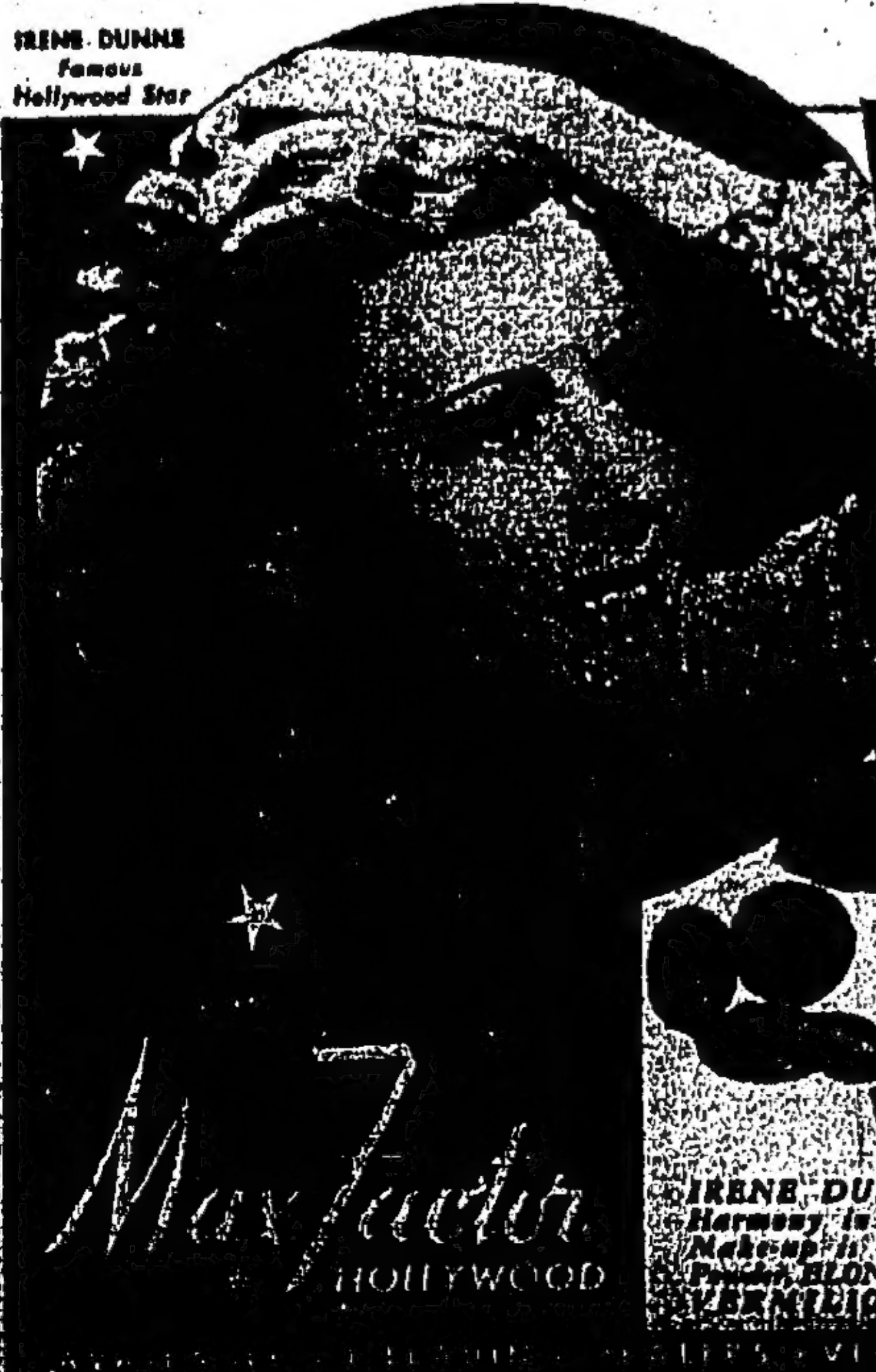
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Favorite Tree: _____

Favorite Fruit: _____

Favorite Vegetable: _____

Favorite Drink: _____

Favorite Dish: _____

Favorite Dessert: _____

Favorite Candy: _____

Favorite Ice Cream: _____

Favorite Soda: _____

Favorite Juice: _____

Favorite Tea: _____

Favorite Coffee: _____

Favorite Alcohol: _____

Favorite Tobacco: _____

Favorite Game: _____

Favorite Sport: _____

Favorite Exercise: _____

Favorite Hobby: _____

Favorite Pastime: _____

Favorite Activity: _____

Favorite Occupation: _____

Favorite Profession: _____

Favorite Industry: _____

Favorite Business: _____

Favorite Trade: _____

Favorite Craft: _____

Favorite Art: _____

Favorite Science: _____

Favorite Religion: _____

Favorite Philosophy: _____

Favorite Literature: _____

Favorite History: _____

Favorite Geography: _____

Favorite Astronomy: _____

Favorite Meteorology: _____

Favorite Botany: _____

Favorite Zoology: _____

Favorite Anthropology: _____

Favorite Archaeology: _____

Favorite Linguistics: _____

Favorite Sociology: _____

Favorite Psychology: _____

Favorite Medicine: _____

Favorite Law: _____

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Favorite Politics: _____

Favorite Economics: _____

Favorite Social Science: _____

Favorite Natural Science: _____

Favorite Physical Science: _____

Favorite Chemical Science: _____

Favorite Biological Science: _____

Favorite Earth Science: _____

Favorite Atmospheric Science: _____

Favorite Oceanic Science: _____

Favorite Planetary Science: _____

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Favorite Astronomical Science: _____

Favorite Astrophysical Science: _____

Favorite Cosmological Science: _____

Favorite Cosmochemical Science: _____

Favorite Cosmobiological Science: _____

Favorite Cosmoanthropological Science: _____

Favorite Cosmosociological Science: _____

Favorite Cosmopsychological Science: _____

Favorite Cosmomedical Science: _____

Favorite Cosmolegal Science: _____

Favorite Cosmoeducational Science: _____

Favorite Cosmopolitical Science: _____

Favorite Cosmoeconomic Science: _____

Favorite Cosmosocial Science: _____

Favorite Cosmopsychological Science: _____

Favorite Cosmomedical Science: _____

Favorite Cosmolegal Science: _____

Favorite Cosmoeducational Science: _____

Favorite Cosmopolitical Science: _____

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Favorite Cosmopsychological Science: _____

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OF THE GUTTER!

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DEAD END KIDS
LITTLE TOUGH GUYS
Call a MESSENGER
Mary CARLISLE - Larry CRABBE
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• COMMENCING TO-MORROW •
COLOURFUL! STIRRING! IN TECHNICOLOR!
"SWANEE RIVER"
DON AMECHE - ANDREA LEADS - AL JOELSON
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

The Man Who Came Back

German is released

Son of a former wealthy Frankfurt banker, Mr. Frederick Coustol went to Britain from Germany as a young man to study agriculture.

While a student on a farm in the Isle of Man he eloped with one of the six pretty daughters of a Manx rector.

After living for some years in the Isle of Man, Mr. Coustol took his wife to Germany.

Sons Joined Up

When the last war broke out he was called up as a German of military age, and served on the Russian front.

After the armistice the family returned to England to live.

Then the present war began, and the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Coustol joined up, two in the British Army and one in the R.A.F.

But their father was interested in the big round-up of aliens in the spring.

Mr. Coustol was shipped under armed guard to the Isle of Man, island of his romantic memories.

Release!

He suffered ill-health, and the close confinement of an internment camp did not help matters.

He applied for release and recently there was a happy ending to the story.

Liberated under a Home Office order, he now reunited with his wife in Harrogate.

HELPING WAR FUNDS

Shanghai, Hankow Send More To Britain

Shanghai, Oct. 3. The Shanghai Voluntary War Contribution Fund has telegraphed a further £10,000 to London as a contribution towards the British effort. The sum will be used for the purchase of planes. The contribution is for September, the aim of the contributors being to send a similar amount each month.

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund at Hankow received £281 during September. This brings the total amount contributed to date to £1,460 and U.S.\$205.

Since the total British population of this town has been estimated at not more than 600, including women and children, this result may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory.

Of the anonymous contributions in September, it is interesting to note that one was signed "Verdun" and another "Alsace-Lorraine"—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

Pilot Rammed Bomber With Unarmed Plane

Flying an unarmed plane, a young British pilot gave his life to bring down a Heinkel bomber which attacked him over a South-Western inland district.

Defenceless against the enemy, which was chasing him and firing bursts of machine gun bullets, the R.A.F. man turned on the Heinkel and rammed it.

The crew of five of the Nazi machine were killed when the planes crashed.

On spotting the training plane the bomber, a Heinkel 111, gave chase, and quickly came within machine-gun range.

Bullets struck the Avro Anson and the airman was wounded.

Despite this, he turned on his attacker.

The planes collided and came crashing down, the Avro Anson in a field with part of the wing and an engine of the Heinkel with it.

The Nazi machine came down in flames in a field a quarter of a mile away, the crew being burnt to death.

The British pilot belonged to a South-Western training station.

PEBBLE BULLETS

—Beach Bombed

When a German raider dived over a beach in South-West England he missed the target and six bombs fell harmlessly into the pebbles.

These were thrown into the air over a wide area and rained on the roofs of houses like bullets and shrapnel.

The raider was shot down by A.A. fire and crashed on the beach. Three men were hit in the shower of pebbles but were unhurt, and the German bomber was the only casualty.

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JOE BROWN
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Super-salesman Alexander Brown, fresh from Wm. Hazlett Upson's famous Saturday Evening Post story and done up Brown by the screen's most comical full-star!

EARTHWORM TRACTORS
ALEXANDER BOTS IN

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Norma SHEARER
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with RANDOLPH SCOTT
GAIL PATRICK

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A COLUMBIA PICTURE

• TO-MORROW •

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GAIL PATRICK

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EVERY PICTURE A BIG SHOW!

2.30 p.m. **"OUR RELATION"**
Laurel and Hardy
Sidney Toler

7.20 p.m. **"SAN FRANCISCO"**
Clark Gable
Jeanette MacDonald

5.20 p.m. **"ANNA KARENINA"**
Garbo - Fredric March
Freddie Bartholomew

9.30 p.m. **"ROSALIE"**
N. Eddy - E. Powell
Frank Morgan

• COMMENCING TO-MORROW •
SIMULTANEOUSLY AT THE
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The Hongkong Telegraph

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RAIDER MACHINE-GUNS LONDON TRAIN: THREE CASUALTIES REPORTED

A TRAIN WHICH HAD LEFT EUSTON STATION SHORTLY AFTER MIDDAY YESTERDAY WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY A GERMAN RAIDER WHILE PASSING THROUGH A SMALL MIDLANDS TOWN, ACCORDING TO A "REUTER" REPORT, QUOTING THE OFFICIAL AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE.

The train stopped a few miles further on after the machine-gunning, but as the three injured people were not seriously hurt, they were taken on to the next large station to receive hospital treatment.

The dining car of the train was damaged, but the bombs dropped did no damage.

ITALY'S GAMBLE IN DESERT

Defeat Will Be Fatal Disaster

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Hitler and Mussolini are expected to meet for an important conference to-morrow.

Hitler, in recent political and diplomatic developments has diverted attention to the military situation in the Middle East which seems likely shortly to become an almost decisive factor in the war.

It is because Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Italian commander, realises the importance of the stakes where Italy is concerned, that he is proceeding so slowly, methodically and skilfully.

His task is one of great difficulty since he has not only the question of transport across the desert, water supply and feeding his men and guns but his sea communications with Italy are constantly menaced by the British Fleet.

Geographical conditions make a wide deployment of his forces practically impossible and his long line of communications to the rear are exposed to air and naval attacks.

It is suggested that Germany may send large numbers of Stuka dive-bombers but the question of supply centers here also, while it is pointed out that Hurricanes and Spitfires have dealt successfully with the dive-bombing menace in other fields like Dunkirk.

Another point in Britain's favour is that Italian difficulties will increase with the advance whereas Britain's strength will grow. Hence Marshal Graziani's caution.

His defeat would more than a disaster; it would be fatal. Not only would it mean the end of Abyssinia which, cut off from help, would quickly disintegrate; not only would the situation in Tunisia be gravely compromised, but it is doubtful whether the Italian people, already lukewarm about the war and dissatisfied by privations, would stand for such a setback.

Balkan Angle

Because of the magnitude of the issue involved, there are some suggestions that the Axis may try to keep operations in Libya in cold storage while they seek another line of approach via the Balkans and Syria.

The difficulties which beset such a scheme are many and obvious. An Italian defeat in Libya would probably produce devastating reactions

HAMBURG FACTORY SMASHED

Nocturnal Visit Of R.A.F.

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Royal Air Force's special objective during their activities over extensive areas of Germany, and aerodromes and bases in Holland, Belgium and France, was Hamburg.

A large oil factory and storage plant there was subjected to nearly two hours of intensive bombardment by relays of heavy bombers.

Score Direct Hits

It was shortly after 10 p.m. when the first raider scored direct hits on the target and started four separate fires which spread and merged into one.

From then, target-finding was easy for the continuous succession of bombers which unloaded high explosives in the centre of the target area. Later a second fire started and in the words of the Air Ministry news service, "both fires were still burning strongly, sending great clouds of black smoke billowing across the River Elbe, as the last of the attacking forces turned for home."

In the Balkans and possibly even further north.

Mussolini is apparently en route for the meeting.

Reports of the forthcoming meeting have aroused considerable speculation. One suggestion is that a combined winter campaign in Africa might be the chief subject under consideration.

Generally speaking, the German machines brought down so far are made of good material and well finished. They have certain weaknesses, but British experts naturally are not going to give the Germans a hint of them. The Germans are working hard to make their machines more reliable, but some of these are still in the drawing stage.

Insignificant Raids

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communique, reviewing the attacks on the United Kingdom from reports received up to 4 p.m., says that several houses were demolished in the London boroughs, but it is not expected that casualties will be heavy.

Bombs were dropped at various points in the Thames Valley, Essex, Kent and Cornwall but no serious damage and no fatal casualties are reported in any of these districts.

A number of casualties, including a few fatal injuries, were caused in a city in the Midlands and in another small Midland town, where a number of houses were demolished, but little other damage is reported.

A train was machine-gunned and a few persons were slightly injured.

A single enemy plane was shot down in an attack on a town in the home counties, where a number of persons were killed and seriously injured by bombs and machine gun bullets.

Kept Very High

The German air force went "high" raiding over England to-day in the first gloom of Britain's autumn. Single aircraft kept the defences in south-east England and the home counties on the qui vive most of the day but for the most part they remained above the murky clouds and carried out random bombing in which some London boroughs suffered superficial damage.

Anti-aircraft batteries were active and in the East London district, where planes were reported overhead for a short time, the barrage was as heavy as night gunfire.

Purchase Tax In Britain

Starting This Month

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Purchase Tax will come into operation on October 21.

The Treasury has made an order to this effect which will be submitted to Parliament for approval in accordance with the terms of the Finance Act.

All taxable goods which are delivered under chargeable purchases after that date, will be subject to tax.

The Purchase Tax, which was the surprise of the second War Budget in April, is a tax on sales. It will be charged by wholesalers to retailers and will mean that everyday articles such as household goods, clothes and drapery will cost more. The heaviest scale of the tax will be borne by luxuries.

Its purpose is to limit home expenditure with a view to avoiding the risk of inflation. It will be worked on a percentage basis.

SYRIA PINCHED

Running Short Of Foods And Fuel

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—A Beirut message reports a serious shortage of food in Syria.

All over the country people are queuing up for bread, flour and other rationals.

There is a petrol shortage too. Private cars have been ordered off the roads; during the month of October, taxis have had their allowance cut down to 24 gallons a month.

Italian Threat To Greece Reported

ATHENS, Oct. 3 (UP).—It is reported here that Greek troops have been ordered to the Greek-Albanian border, where it is rumored that Italian forces are reportedly advancing.

BRITAIN'S LEADER, 1940 STUDY



The Right Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P., Prime Minister of Great Britain. This is the man who leads Britain to-day. One of his many hats on his head, cigar between smiling lips, Tommy-gun under his arm. Picture of the Premier was taken on a tour of coastal fortifications and defence works in the North-East of England.

MORE TROOPS LANDED IN MALTA

Mediterranean Activity

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UP).—The Admiralty officially states that the British Mediterranean fleet "carried out a sweep in Eastern and Central Mediterranean on September 29 and October 2, in the course of which additional forces were landed at Malta."

The communique added that the fleet reconnaissance planes sighted an Italian force 100 miles distant, but it was "already steaming towards its base at high speed. Therefore, it was not possible to bring the enemy into action."

It is declared the Italian planes attacked the British fleet three times during the sweep, but no British ships were damaged, while "losses were inflicted on the enemy."

They Kept Well Away

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The sighting of a strong enemy naval force in the Mediterranean which could not be brought to action is reported by the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.

The report says that British naval forces carried out a sweep in the Eastern and Central Mediterranean on September 29 to October 2, in the course of which additional military forces were landed at Malta.

During this period, a strong enemy naval force was sighted by our reconnaissance aircraft. This enemy force was then 100 miles away from our fleet and was already steaming towards its base.

It was, therefore, not possible to bring the enemy to action.

Our fleet was attacked by enemy aircraft on three occasions during these operations. No damage was sustained by our ships in any of these attacks but losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Aircraft Brought Down

On the morning of September 29 an enemy aircraft was located shadowing our fleet. It was shot down by a fighter aircraft which later in the day shot down a second enemy shadowing aircraft.

Soon afterwards heavy attacks developed, in the course of which one enemy aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

A fourth enemy aircraft was shot down by the Fleet fighters on October 1.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

Uncompliant Norwegians

Nazis Thwarted

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The recently-instituted Nazi "new order" in Norway is being accorded an icy reception by the general public, according to the Norwegian telegraphic agency.

The agency cites an article in the Norwegian Nazi organ, "Frittfolk," threatening opponents of the movement.

The paper states that there are reports that Norwegian people, especially of business circles in Oslo, are warning those concerned that assistance will be given to supporters of the Nazi Party.

Chamberlain Resigns Leadership Of Conservatives To Churchill

LONDON, OCT. 3 (REUTER).—MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN HAS RESIGNED THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

IT IS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THAT MR. CHURCHILL WILL SUCCEED.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT SIR JOHN ANDERSON, AS LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, WILL TAKE OVER ALL THE DUTIES PERFORMED BY MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

To-Morrow's Fascinating Ten-Page Supplement

The "Telegraph's" 10-page Saturday Supplement, which has become the most popular feature in Hongkong journalism, will to-morrow again offer the week's best reading entertainment.

In addition to the pictorial supplement, illustrating local events of the week, the issue will contain a full-page picture-story of the chosen scene in Hongkong—a timely and informative study of the conditions which contribute so greatly to the Colony's annual epidemic.

Additionally there will be the customary contribution by "Scrutiny," whose comments on international affairs has already gained considerable prestige in local and general circles. "John Blunt" has some pertinent notes on local and general topics, and there will appear an exclusive and penetrating article by W. N. Ewer, the famous diplomatic correspondent.

Finally the issue will be featured by the return of the "Telegraph's" famous humorist "Erbert Tigg," who tells of his holiday, and other experiences.

LEARLET "RAID" BY CHINESE ON PEIPING

CHENG TU, Oct. 3 (Central).—Chinese planes made a surprise "raid" over Peiping yesterday. Instead of bombs, they rained 200,000 leaflets as they did in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan on May 20, 1938.

The leaflets were the main feature issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to the Chinese people on July 7, 1937, after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war.

The Chinese civilian population is well known for its loyalty and courage. It is believed that the leaflets will have a great effect on the morale of the Chinese people.

Soviets Default To British Bondholders

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UP).—Anglo-Russian relations deteriorated further to-day following the Soviet Government's stoppage of payment of coupons due October 1 to bondholders of the British-Tellus Mining Company.

The Soviet Government's default on the coupons, valued at £4,000,000, in gold, belonging to the company, was a serious blow to the company's financial position.

The company's operations in the Soviet Union have been suspended since 1939, and the company's assets in the Soviet Union have been frozen.

The company's bondholders are now facing a difficult situation, as the Soviet Government's default has left them with no prospect of receiving their money.

German Plane Secrets Gained From Wrecks

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—German planes brought down in Britain range from total wrecks to machines practically undamaged in forced landings. An examination of them shows every phase of German aircraft development.

In one depot in south-east England, smashed-up planes are piled up nearly as high as a house. Near them are fighters and bombers in perfect condition.

Every device, every part and every gadget of these machines has been examined by experts who have taken them up into the air and know the exact performance of Messerschmitts, Dorniers, Heinkels and Junkers.

Generally speaking, the German machines brought down so far are made of good material and well finished. They have certain weaknesses, but British experts naturally are not going to give the Germans a hint of them. The Germans are working hard to make their machines more reliable, but some of these are still in the drawing stage.

Self-sealing tanks of fibre, rubber and leather are used in which bullet holes rapidly close up.

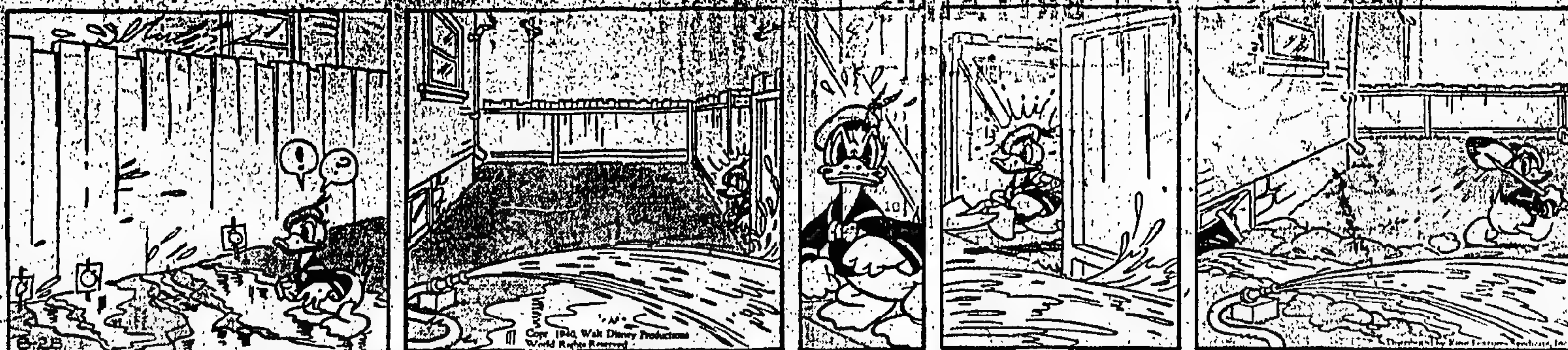
The knowledge gained from an examination of these machines is of immense value and help to our pilots who know just what to expect in battle.

It is believed that the Germans are working hard to make their machines more reliable, but some of these are still in the drawing stage.

remain loyal to the Vichy Govern-

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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MAGAZINE PAGE

THE BATTLE FOR HOLLAND

Another instalment of the official Dutch account

Wireless reports revealed that the Commander of the German forces in Rotterdam had the order to take the city on the fifth day at any price.

The German general, whose armoured columns, proceeding through North Brabant and across the Moerdijk, had already reached Rotterdam, then resorted to a ruthless air bombardment of this open city. Reference to the plan of Rotterdam included in this account will give some idea of this inhuman bombardment. The city, which had not been evacuated, was visited by two squadrons of 27 aeroplanes each, dropping high explosive bombs of approximately 500 kilograms. It was not until the evening, that the situation of the gallant Dutch troops became untenable, and since the last lines of defence of the fortress Holland had also been breached, there was nothing to do but to ask for negotiations for an armistice.

Round Dordrecht, also, where both parties sustained heavy losses disputing territory, the fighting had to be stopped when the armoured units already mentioned, joined in the battle, in co-operation with the German air force. At this juncture the fate of the line of communications had been sealed and the way of escape for the Dutch army had been blocked.

The Fighting On The Frontier And In The Main Defensive Positions

Before going into a detailed account of the resistance against the enemy it must be pointed out how the bewildering speed of the German attack played havoc with our communications. Information which would have given a clear picture of the struggle could not be transmitted, and as the result the course of the battle in this part of the country is much more confused than that of the centre.

The Struggle For The Northern Access To The Fortress Holland

As soon as the German forces crossed the frontier in the extreme north the harbour works of Delfzijl were demolished, and the harbour entrance and the locks were blocked. These demolitions were fully carried out in the face of heavy German attacks. After completing this work the Dutch forces made an orderly retreat in the direction of the Zuiderzee in the late afternoon of May the tenth, joining these units commanded by the provincial commander of Friesland who had fought a delaying action in Groningen and Friesland. Together they crossed the Zuiderzee, in the night of May the tenth, and were subsequently reorganised in the defensive position of Den Helder. The German attack on the eastern bridgehead of the Zuiderzee, situated in Friesland, took place on the following day. The defence of this bridgehead had been constructed during mobilisation, and were protected mainly by a belt of inundations. The overpowering action of the German aircraft enabled the enemy to break through the inundations into the areas on the same day, and the eastern end of the Zuiderzee up to Kornwerderzand fell into their hands.

The first attack on Kornwerderzand occurred in the evening of May the 12th. A tank attack, supported by

German infantry attempted to storm the position. This attack was completely repulsed. Another unsuccessful attack was made on the following day. The Dutch forces received active support from the gunboat Johan Maurits van Nassau, which had meanwhile arrived from Hook of Holland. This ship, anchored east of Den Helder, silenced a German battery on the eastern bridgehead of the dyke, at 10 kilometre distance. The range was telephoned from the fortified position on Kornwerderzand to Den Helder, whence it was wireless to the warship, thus directing its fire. Owing to the foggy weather the German air force never located the gunboat, and the enemy probably never found out whence its battery was destroyed.

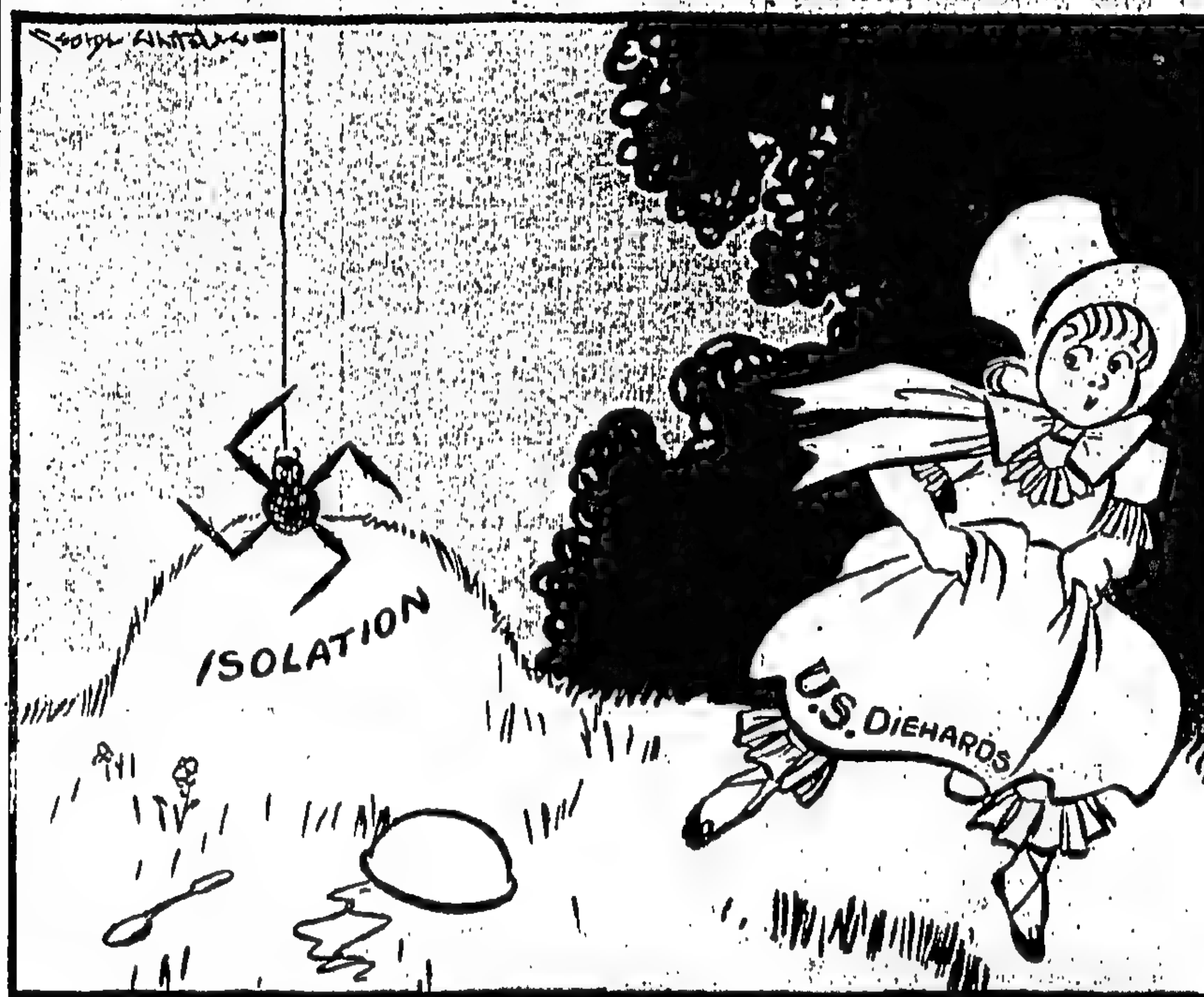
The fortified position of the Kornwerderzand, therefore, remained unshaken, until as a result of the military development in the south, further resistance had become useless. The successful defence of the Zuiderzee shows that a casemate with a sufficiently strong concrete protection can withstand the heaviest bombardment, including special anti-casemate shells.

When the Germans found that they were unable to break the resistance of Kornwerderzand they soon appeared in the little harbours on the eastern shore of the Zuiderzee, where they prepared for the transport of troops across the water to the province of North Holland. Since troops were no longer available to welcome the Germans on the other coast, naval forces had to be concentrated on the Zuiderzee in all haste. One torpedo boat, 3 gunboats and 2 minesweepers joined an old river gunboat and a number of smaller boats armed with machine-guns already there. On the request of the Dutch authorities they were reinforced by French and British motor torpedo boats, some of which reached the Zuiderzee by the Noordzeekanaal, while others entered via the locks. This happened on the night of May the 12th.

Meanwhile the Dutch naval forces had concentrated their fire especially on the harbour of Stavoren, where they sank a ferryboat. The German air force, however, caused some loss to us. H.M. Friso, a gunboat, was sunk and H.M. Brinko, another gunboat, had its rudder and propellers damaged. It made for the harbour of Enkhuzen and there continued to function as a battery. Thanks to the timely concentration of naval forces in the Zuiderzee the German attempts to cross the water in order to land on the open coast of North Holland had been frustrated.

The Attack On The Fortress Holland South Of The Zuiderzee And North Of The Big Rivers

The German army, crossing the Dutch frontier along its entire length, advanced with powerful forces into Overijssel and the Achterhoek on the first day of the invasion. They met the resistance of the so-called frontier battalions, which, in accordance with their instructions and their limited numbers fought no more than a delaying action. At the Yssel-line, which was merely an obstacle against strategic surprises and was only thinly held, the enemy was retarded in his advance towards the Grebbe-line. As a result of this resistance of the frontier battalions and the demolition of bridges and roads the enemy was unable to bring up sufficient troops for an attack on the Grebbe-line until the 12th of May. Thus in spite of his overpowering forces the enemy required a period of three days to cross the 80 kilometres of country separating the Grebbe-line from the frontier. On Sunday the 12th he began his attack on the access through the inundation of the Grebbe-line near Rhemen. Countless low flying planes machine-gunned the troops, considerably affecting their morale. They were followed by flame-throwing and other tanks. In the course of this attack the Grebbe-line was seriously threatened at one point.



WILL FRANCE HAVE A KING?

IF Hitler puts as much faith in the predictions of astrologers as he is reputed to do, he must regard the activities of the French Pretender, the Comte de Paris, with uneasiness, for several French astrologers, including Nostradamus, have predicted that a young king will rise again to lead France from a great defeat by the Germans to final victory which will end the reign of the Eagle and disperse the German empire for ever.

Many people interpret the prophecies as relating to the Comte de Paris, and past events seem to fix the advent of the royal saviour of France for the present period, for he was to rise up after the streets of France had run with blood as far South as Macon and after the country had been ravaged by a terrible famine, such as is predicted for the coming winter. He is to be helped in his task of restoring French prestige by an army which will come to his aid through Switzerland.

Before the enemy was in a position, however, to follow up this success, he was thrown out of his positions by a Dutch counter-attack.

The German army resumed its attack on the Grebbe line on May the 13th, and, as a result of the overwhelming superiority in numbers and the heavier equipment of the attacking forces, the line could no longer be held and had to be evacuated. This retreat, however, could be effected without any obstruction or pursuit by the enemy, a clear indication how the Germans had exhausted themselves in this attack.

The main reason for this serious setback was the complete absence on our side of any aeroplanes, as the Dutch air force had been completely destroyed in the fighting and on the ground. The German air force, therefore, met no opposition in carrying out its work of destruction, and the Dutch forces had to retire behind the New Dutch Waterline, forming the eastern front of the fortress Holland. It is obvious that when an army has been thrown back to a new position, from which it wants to resume the fighting, it requires some time to reorganise itself. It has therefore to hold the new position already occupied by other forces to take its place.

However much truth there may be in these prophecies, which have been frequently quoted in France, even when the predictions of defeat seemed utterly false, it is certain that the Pretender has had a larger following during the last few years when France has been searching for a leader who could replace Clemenceau.

There is nothing undecided about the young Count, who, although inheriting nearly four million francs, set out to make the farming of his estates a business proposition and succeeded.

He was also instrumental in turning barren land in Spanish Morocco into the busy port of Larache. Moreover, he is the only member of European Royalty who is a working journalist, and he runs his own paper, "Le Courrier Royal," in which he bitterly deplored the capitulation to German dictation at Munich, and has frequently preached against the corruption in public institutions.

He does not want a Court, which he thinks would destroy the Monarchy, and he shows a decided Left-wing tendency in his treatment of social questions, being a great advocate of trade unions as a safeguard for the working classes.

His claim to the Throne of France is based on his descent from Philip IV, Duke of Orleans, a younger brother

of Louis XIV. Philip IV married a natural daughter of that King, so making the Princes of Orleans direct descendants of the Grand Monarch.

The Orleanist branch of the French Bourbons has provided the head of the House of France since 1833, when Henry Charles, duc de Bordeaux, died without issue.

The Count is described by his followers as the heir of forty Kings who ruled over France for a thousand years.

He married the Princess Isabelle of Orleans Braganza in 1931, and of this marriage he has several children.

He was exiled from France some years ago and has been residing in Belgium. Aged 34 at the outbreak of war, he asked permission to fight with the French forces, but this request was refused.

He is reputed to have returned from Brazil, where he went a few weeks ago, and to be living near Vichy, from where he has sent the Comte de Lusignan, one of his lieutenants, to London as a propaganda agent to prepare the way for the restoration of the French Monarchy.

The Monarchist element in France is strong and most loyal Republicans have a dim regret that a Monarchy and Republican principles cannot be reconciled.

The Royalist newspaper, "L'Action Francaise," had a good circulation, especially in Catholic circles, and it was always sold outside the churches on Sunday mornings. At this present time, it is a strong leader with a definite and liberal policy rose up to restore the confidence of the country. It is certain that whatever the policy, the nation would follow him as one man.



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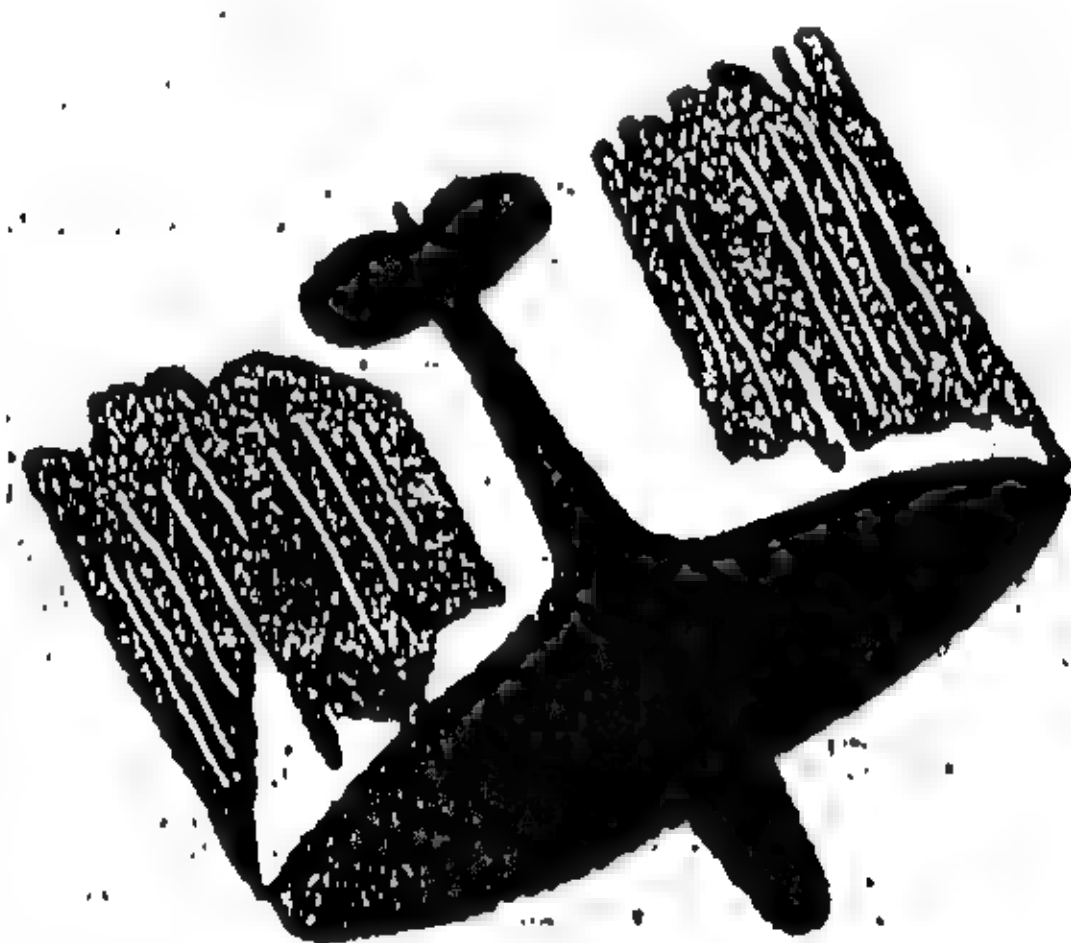
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(Readers are invited to send in suggestions to fill this space.)



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G. A. Jack

p.p.c.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Friday, Oct. 4, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26615

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THREAT OR BLUFF?

THE "Asahi Shimbun," whose influence in Japan is akin to that of the "Times" in England, and whose opinions can therefore reasonably be taken as expressing the official view, has seen fit to come into the open and offer an unequivocal challenge to Britain and the United States.

"It," says the paper, "the United States and Britain should ban exports of oil, rubber and tin to Japan, the latter would choose an all-or-nothing struggle rather than a waiting death." Making due allowance for editorial rhetoric, the comment may be accepted as the sentiment of the Tokyo Government. Recognising too that the "Asahi Shimbun" is anticipating events, for as yet neither the United States nor Britain has officially proposed an embargo on oil, rubber or tin, it is reasonable to believe that the newspaper is not introducing a hypothetical proposition for the sake of filling its editorial columns; which suggests that the observation quoted is to be taken seriously both in Japan and in other parts of the world.

Nevertheless, Japan has bluffed her way against the democracies so successfully for the last nine years, that we cannot help feeling this newspaper "threat" is but another example of her poker technique. Equally do we feel confident that if a situation should arise such as envisaged by the "Asahi Shimbun," neither Britain nor the United States would hesitate this time to call Japan's bluff. The first hand of this new poker game will probably be dealt on October 16, when President Roosevelt's embargo on scrap-iron and other war materials comes into effect. It should provide an excellent pointer to the rest of the session, especially as the second hand is due to be dealt the following day, when the Burma Road agreement expires. Opponents of America should take cognisance of the fact that poker is practically a national game in the United States, and it would be a very

BRITAIN'S C.-in-C.

LONDON, Oct. 1 (UP).—Lieutenant General Sir Alan F. Brooke, K.C.B., D.S.O., who on July 19, 1940 became Commander in Chief of the British Home Forces, took on one of the biggest jobs any military man was ever asked to accomplish at top speed.

London newspapers, always eager to find a nickname for their military heroes, promptly dubbed him "The Wizard" because of his reputation as a gunnery and mechanization expert. The task he took over from General Sir Edmund Ironside, was one which demanded many of a wizard's attributes.

General Brooke took over an armed land force of 1,500,000 men which at the time was increasing by 7,000 daily. In addition he assumed ultimate command of 1,300,000 Home Guards, world war veterans, over-age civilians or men in reserved occupations, mobilized and equipped to guard against "fifth column" surprises or the attack of Nazi air borne troops.

The Army needed large-scale equipment. The nucleus, men from the B.E.F. some of whom had been under his personal command in the Flanders campaign, were again at full strength and completely armed. Factories were pouring out new weapons for the other divisions. The problem of distributing both arms and men where they would do the most good was one of the biggest which confronted the new commander-in-chief.

Tactically, General Brooke's job began in theory with the coastline, which must be defended in depth from the first positions on the beaches and cliffs through a complicated system of reserve lines and strong points. Actually, as one phase of a defence against "total war" waged in all three elements, it was necessary to integrate the Army schedule with that of the R.A.F. and Navy.

Irish Problem

The problem was greatly complicated by the Irish political situation which forbade any "defence union" of north and south to enable the British forces to prepare their positions. Brooke and the High Command were faced with the constant possibility of meeting the German war machine on terrain where they had no advantages of detailedly planned defence.

What above everything else got him his new appointment was his knowledge of gunnery, his reputation as the army's leading authority on tanks, and the fact that he had been preaching the modern war of movement at a time when, as one commentator said, "most other officers were inclined to think in terms of the horse."

Brilliant at Dunkirk

Sir Alan was born in France, July 23, 1883, member of a North Irish family known as the "fighting Brookes." He entered the Army in 1902, as a gunner officer. During the World War, in which he had four years' service, he distinguished himself six times in dispatches, and received the D.S.O., with bar.

His wide military experience included service in Ireland and India. He was well-known in the Army for his efficiency as Commander of the School of Artillery and is credited with one big contribution to gunnery, the "barrage map" which during the last war came into common use for direction of fire.

As commander of the Second Corps in France, he took part in the ill-starred advance into the low countries in May, 1940. When the German breakthrough at Sedan and the collapse of Belgian resistance put the whole B.E.F. in jeopardy, Brooke played a major part in the rearward action to the Dunkirk beaches. His entire corps, in the opinion of other British officers, fought brilliantly.

Sir Alan spent several days himself on the Dunkirk beaches, while the evacuation was miraculously succeeding under intense air and artillery bombardment. Returning to England he was received by the King, to whom he gave a first-hand account of the fighting. He was knighted for his own part in the campaign.

ANTARCTIC'S OIL, COAL TREASURES

By OTTO JANSSEN

(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UP).

—Down at the "bottom of the world" in the vast, mysterious Antarctic Continent lies a huge treasure: in coal and other minerals, awaiting the day when man's ingenuity or necessity will lead him to exploit it, experts here say.

Members of the United States Antarctic Expedition, who are exploring parts of the continent's 5,000,000 square miles, believe such valuable

ables as petroleum, pitchblend, gold and numerous other minerals lie beneath the ice and snow of the great land mass.

Evidence of huge coal deposits—probably sufficient to supply man's needs for many decades—already has been found somewhere near the South Pole. Even if it were physically possible, exploitation would be out of the question now, because of the great expense involved, but someday such may not be the case, they say.

The discovery of coal, among other things, convinced explorers that the Antarctic was at one time tropical or semi-tropical. Hence, they say, it is reasonable to expect that all resources of a hot climate may be hidden here.

But the continent has been ice-covered for many thousands of years and for this reason scientists find the Antarctic of "bizarre and diverse scientific interest." They say that among other things, it gives a key to what the region now comprises—Canada and the northern part of the United

States was like in the glacial period. Antarctic is also of great practical importance for the scientist. It is the "cradle" of weather for the entire Southern Hemisphere.

Argentina recognized the importance of this many years ago and has a meteorological station at Laurie Island which has been making accurate long-range weather predictions for the benefit of her huge agricultural industry.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, commander of the United States expedition, took two Argentine officers—Lieutenant Julio R. Roch and Lieutenant Emilio L. Diaz—to the Antarctic region. Two Chinese—Lieutenant Frederick A. Bonner and they say.

Explorers call the continent the big question mark on the globe. For example, exactly what are the spectacular Southern Lights and how do they come about?

Where do the seals and penguins go when the bitterly cold Antarctic night sets in? Why do they stay there? And there are mysterious magnetic phenomena and—



THE CHANGELING

Hitler's "plan" for Europe

A WARNING BY W. N. EWER

Diplomatic Correspondent

RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE. "New Order in Europe." "Europe for the Europeans." "Keep Britain from interfering." "Drive Britain out!" This is the new gospel which is now being preached by every mouthpiece—German or Italian, "occupied" or neutral—that Dr. Goebbels controls.

There are skilful variations, adaptations to different audiences. But the theme is the same. It is Hitler's grand new idea.

He offers himself to Europe as its saviour from wars and dissensions. It is his old act on a larger stage. This is what he used to preach to the German people:

"Get rid of foreign interference. Accept an authority that will put an end to regional conflicts, class conflicts, party conflicts. And all will be well for you." Now he tells the same tale to all Europe.

STOLEN THUNDER

It is ironical that Hitler should be preaching Briand's gospel of European union. But the Fuehrer has always had the knack of stealing ideas and converting them to his own use.

He stole the idea of race purity from the Jews, the idea of a party dictatorship from the Bolsheviks. Why not the idea of federal union from the Liberals?

The new order, as it begins to be sketched, is a Europe (with frontiers redrawn by Hitler) made up of Fascist States.

Each is to have its own Fascist Government, enjoying the full powers of a local tyranny.

Each is to be at the same time subordinate to the suzerain power in Berlin, which, in return, will guarantee it against either attack from abroad or revolt at home.

These national Fascist regimes will (to modify an old phrase) "kneel to Hitler on the necks of their countrymen."

The less discreet of the German hot-gospelers are frank enough in

avowal that German overlordship is the basis of the whole scheme. Hitler, cries Dr. Ley, is to be the "new Charlemagne," ruler of a "greater Reich" that will include France as well as Germany.

The struggles of 1,000 years are to be ended for ever by the establishment of German supremacy in Europe.

Italian propagandists, remembering unashamedly that Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the Romans by the Pope in St. Peter's, play down this aspect of "reconstruction" and find comfort in the thought that "Adolf Hitler is carrying out the ideas of Benito Mussolini."

Goebbels' French fugitives are miserably silent about Charlemagne and all that.

But they all unite in plugging the theme that the first step to European union and peace, and everything else, is to put an end to "British interference in Europe."

PEACE AT A PRICE

Here is the source of all trouble. Britain must be forced to get out of Europe and to stay out.

She may content herself with her own "backyard Empire."

She must leave Europe and European reconstruction alone, to be carried out by the European States under Germany's supervision.

This is now repeated again and again—is the Fuehrer's purpose in the "last phase of the war."

Britain is to be attacked by land and sea and air until, battered or exhausted or weary, tired of war and despairing of victory, she agrees to acknowledge that Hitler is master of the Continent, to leave the European peoples to their fate.

as unsavable or not worth saving at such a price, and to withdraw, once for all, into isolation.

It is cunning enough. It seems quite probable that (whether the German strategy is to be a desperate invasion or a war of attrition and nerves by sea and air) we are going to be faced by a kind of permanent peace offensive.

The theme will be continually: "Britain can have peace without sacrifice if she will just agree to leave Europe to work out its own destiny."

For American consumption the thesis can be suitably dressed in the attractive guise of a "Monroe doctrine for Europe."

HIS OLD DODGE

It is the old familiar Hitler dodge. "Just give me this, and I shall be satisfied, and we can all be friends, and you can have lasting peace." As Appelle has grown indeed. Once all he professed to want was the Rhineland and a "new Locarno." Now it is all Europe and a "Monroe doctrine."

But, now as then, the proposal is a sham. What Hitler is after is not peace but a pause.

Nothing would suit him better than a cessation of war while he re-organised all Europe and its resources for the service of his war machine.

It would be only a pause—as after the Rhineland, as after Austria, as after Munich.

As soon as he felt ready again, the next blow would be struck.

It might well be not against us, but against Russia. To play West against East and East against West has always been Hitler's strategy.

He plays up to Stalin in these days, because he wants Russia to stand by while he is busy in the West.

MADMAN'S DREAM

But once all was quiet again in the West he could turn his attention Eastward. Indeed, he must, for the Balkans, and if possible the Ukraine, and the Caucasus, are essential economically to his European plan.

That kind of Russia which fills pages of "Mein Kampf" is still there, amply concealed for the time being.

There are odd hints here and there in this new propaganda that there are other "outsiders" than the British to be "chased out of Europe."

In short, Hitler hopes that as Russia has stood by while he overran the West, we shall stand by while he overruns the East.

Then would come our turn again, with all the resources of his new conquests massed for the final struggle, which, could he win it, would add mastery of the seas to the mastery of Europe, and so give the Third Reich mastery of the world.

A madman's dream if you will. But a dream that is being translated into a deliberate and carefully planned policy.

This is the purpose behind Goebbels' new campaign to tell the world that all Germany wants is that Britain should content herself with her own Empire and leave Europe alone.

When, in whose, and telegraphic communications, the role of movement of the ice and its temperature also is a matter of speculation.

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COLOURFUL! STIRRING! IN TECHNICOLOR!
"SWANEE RIVER"
DON AMECHE - ANDREA LEADS - AL JOLSON
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

The Man Who Came Back

German is released

Son of a former wealthy Frankfurt banker, Mr. Frederick Coustol went to Britain from Germany as a young man to study agriculture.

While a student on a farm in the Isle of Man he eloped with one of the six pretty daughters of a Manx rector.

After living for some years in the Isle of Man, Mr. Coustol took his wife to Germany.

Sons Joined Up

When the last war broke out he was called up as a German of military age, and served on the Russian front.

After the armistice the family returned to England to live.

Then the present war began, and the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Coustol joined up, two in the British Army and one in the R.A.F.

But their father was interned in the big round-up of aliens in the spring.

Mr. Coustol was shipped under armed guard to the Isle of Man, island of his romantic memories.

Released

He suffered ill-health, and the close confinement of an internment camp did not help matters.

His application for release and recently there was a happy ending to the story.

Liberated under a Home Office order, he now reunited with his wife in Harrogate.

HELPING WAR FUNDS

Shanghai, Hankow
Send More To Britain

Shanghai, Oct. 3. The Shanghai Voluntary War Contribution Fund has telegraphed a further £10,000 to London as a contribution towards the British effort. The sum will be used for the purchase of planes. The contribution is for September, the aim of the contributors being to send a similar amount each month.

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund at Hankow received £251 during September. This brings the total amount contributed to date to £1,460 and U.S.\$208.

Since the total British population of this town has been estimated at not more than 600, including women and children, this result may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory.

Of the anonymous contributions in September, it is interesting to note that one was signed "Verdun" and another "Alsace-Lorraine."—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

Chinese Active On West Shantung Front

CHUNGKING, Oct. 3 (Central News).—Chinese troops smashed their way into Kuantung, western Shantung, on Tuesday and wrecked the Japanese-sponsored district government office. The "magistrate," Li Tsai-ti, was killed.

The next day a Japanese unit pushed north-east from Kuantung near Shantung's west border but was driven back.

The Japanese in Tungshan south Hupoh, drove toward Linghalapu but withdrew after fighting to Tapangchen, north east of Tungshan.

In south Shansi fighting has centred around Anyi and Yuncheng for the last few days.

About 600 casualties were inflicted upon the Japanese at Monachen, south of Chiehhsien, Japanese communications between Monachen and Chiehhsien were cut.

A fleet of Japanese lorries struck Chinese road mines at Chintsumiao on the way between Wanchuan and Yuxing. Four lorries were destroyed, emerging from their place of hiding, Chinese troops attacked the Japanese and inflicted heavy casualties.

Japanese reinforcements soon arrived but were attacked by the Chinese from three sides. After two hours fighting, the Japanese fled to Wanchuan. Some 300 Japanese were killed.

Air Mail Leaves To-Morrow

An Imperial Airways plane is due to leave to-morrow for Bangkok with mails to connect with the main line. It is expected to return with mails probably on Monday.

The plane will omit Fort Bayard and Hanoi, but call at Tourane and Udorn. This is the first departure for Bangkok since September 22 when the service was interrupted by the Indo-China situation. No air mail has arrived by any route since September 21, but mail already in Singapore is expected to arrive by steamer this week.

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The funniest honey-moon ever screened!

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Sidney Toler

7.20 p.m. **"SAN FRANCISCO"**
Clark Gable
Jeanette MacDonald

5.20 p.m. **"ANNA KARENINA"**
Carbo - Fredric March
Freddie Bartholomew

9.30 p.m. **"ROSALIE"**
N. Eddy - E. Powell
Frank Morgan

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PHILCO
I'm going home to my PHILCO

Mr. Quo Tai-chi's Interview With Premier BURMA ROAD ISSUE IS DISCUSSED: REOPENING CONSIDERED CERTAIN

Special to the "Telegraph"
LONDON, OCT. 3 (UP).—MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S FIRST POLITICAL GESTURE, FOLLOWING THE RESHUFFLE AND REBALANCING OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, WAS TO RECEIVE THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR, DR. QUO TAI-CHI TO-DAY. IT IS BELIEVED HE INFORMED THE AMBASSADOR OF THE BRITISH DECISION TO REOPEN THE BURMA ROAD.

EARLY MORNING LONDON RAID

But City Has Quiet Night
LONDON, Oct. 4 (UP).—At 2.10 a.m. to-day there was some activity over central London in an early raid; however, the all clear signal was sounded much earlier than usual.

HAMBURG FACTORY SMASHED

Nocturnal Visit Of R.A.F.
LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Royal Air Force's special objective during their activities over extensive areas of Germany, and aerodromes and bases in Holland, Belgium and France, was Hamburg.

Italian Planes Downed

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UP).—The Admiralty announcement said that fighting planes of the Fleet Air Arm shot down two Italian planes shadowing the British forces on September 29 shortly after which air attacks developed.

MORE MONEY FOR U.S. DEFENCES

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UP).—The Senate, by a voice vote to-day, passed the \$1,482,000,000 third supplemental Defence Appropriation Bill for the maintenance of the conscript army.

Another Evacuee Ship May Go To Australia

"The possibility of sending another evacuee ship to Australia is now under consideration," the Colonial Secretary, Mr. N. L. Smith said to-day.

Uncompliant Norwegians

Nazis Thwarted
LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The recently-instituted Nazi "new order" in Norway is being accorded an icy reception by the general public, according to the Norwegian telegraphic agency.

Purchase Tax In Britain

Starting This Month
LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Purchase Tax will come into operation on October 21.

Italian Threat To Greece Reported

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ATHENS, Oct. 3 (UP).—It is reported here that Greek troops have been ordered to the Greek-Albanian border, where they are to be ready to take action if necessary.

BRITAIN'S LEADER, 1940 STUDY



The Right Hon. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P., Prime Minister of Great Britain.
This is the man who leads Britain to-day. One of his many hats on his head, cigar between smiling lips, Tommy-gun under his arm. Picture of the Premier was taken on a tour of coastal fortifications and defence works in the North-East of England.

Briton, Held Captive By Japanese, Made Envelopes

Ringer Brothers Describe Experiences
One of the Britons recently arrested in Japan on charges of espionage did not know his brother had also been arrested until both were released seven weeks later.

The brothers, Mr. Michael Ringer and Mr. V. Ringer are both in Hongkong on their way to join the Indian Army.

To-Morrow's Fascinating Ten-Page Supplement

The "Telegraph's" 10-page Saturday Supplement, which has become the most popular feature in Hongkong journalism, will to-morrow again offer the week's best reading entertainment.

BRITAIN ALREADY HAS HAD INVASION ALARMS

Special to the "Telegraph"
NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UP).—Invasion alarms were sounded along the English coast on August 25 and September 7 but they were kept a secret by British censorship, declared Mr. Vincent Sheehan, noted American author and writer on his return here from Europe by Clipper to-day.

New Indo-China Thailand Situation

TROOPS, PLANES REPORTED MASSING

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BANGKOK, Oct. 4, (Domel).—The Indo-China-Thailand tension arising from the Thai demands for the recovery of territory in the Mekong River area continues unabated as both countries are massing forces along the border following a series of border incidents.

Reports reaching here disclose that a formation of Thai military planes, while flying over the border area was fired upon by Indo-Chinese forces recently, while on September 30 a large size French plane penetrated Thai territory and flew over Sakon Lakan in northeastern Thailand.

Warplanes Massed

Thailand is reported to have massed 50 warplanes on the northeastern border, while Indo-China has also concentrated considerable forces including artillery, machine-guns and aircraft in the border area.

Hanoi Situation

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HANOI, Oct. 3 (UP).—General Sumlin landed at Hanoi this morning ready to take over the post of General Nishihara in continuing the negotiations between the French and the Japanese.

That Japanese have already over-stopped the terms of the convention of September 22 is denied by French officials to-day. However, it is officially declared that the Japanese have not yet made any demands regarding Indo-China territory beyond Tonkin.

LATEST

French Plane Due In H.K.

For the first time for many months an Air France plane is due to come to Hongkong. A special plane is being sent from Hanoi to-morrow to pick up the French Ambassador, M. Henri Cochet, and the two members of the Indo-China Mission to Washington, Col. Henri Jacomy and M. G. Gonerlyne. They have just returned from the United States by Clipper.

Their mission included negotiations for planes and munitions but the representatives refused, to-day, to divulge whether they had been successful in their quest, confining themselves to the observation that they had been courteously received.

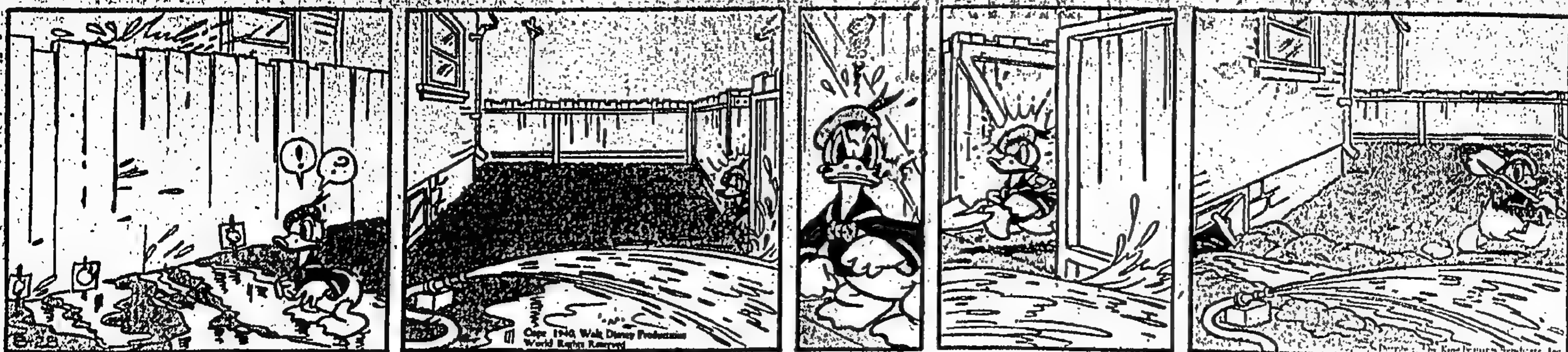
"We were allowed to have a limited number of books. But only serious books" were allowed. The censors TURN to Page 2, Column One.

Soviets Default To British Bondholders

Special to the "Telegraph"
LONDON, Oct. 3 (UP).—Anglo-Russian relations deteriorated further to-day following the Soviet Government's stoppage of payment of coupons due October 1 to bondholders of the British Tiflis Mining Company.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



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"LANEFORD"
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ITALY'S GAMBLE IN DESERT

Defeat Will Be Fatal Disaster

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Hitler and Mussolini are expected to meet for an important conference to-morrow. Hitler, in recent political and diplomatic developments has diverted attention to the military situation in the Middle East which seems likely shortly to become an almost decisive factor in the war.

It is because Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, the Italian commander, realises the importance of the stakes where Italy is concerned, that he is proceeding so slowly, methodically and skillfully.

His task is one of great difficulty since he has not only the question of transport across the desert, water supply and feeding his men and guns but his sea communications with Italy are constantly menaced by the British Fleet.

Geographical conditions make a wide deployment of his forces practically impossible and his long line of communications to the rear are exposed to air and naval attacks.

It is suggested that Germany may send large numbers of Stuka dive-bombers but the question of supply enters here also, while it is pointed out that Hurricanes and Spitfires have dealt successfully with the dive-bombing menace in other fields like Dunkirk.

Another point in Britain's favour is that Italian difficulties will increase with the advance whereas Britain's strength will grow. Hence Marshal Graziani's caution.

His defeat would mean more than a disaster; it would be fatal. Not only would it mean the end of Abyssinia, which, cut off from help, would quickly disintegrate; not only would the situation in Tunis be gravely compromised, but it is doubtful whether the Italian people, already lukewarm about the war and dissatisfied by privations, would stand for such a setback.

Balkan Angle
 Because of the magnitude of the issues involved, there are some suggestions that the Axis may try to keep operations in Libya in cold storage while they seek another line of approach via the Balkans and Syria.

The difficulties which beset such a scheme are many and obvious. An Italian defeat in Libya would probably produce devastating reactions in the Balkans and possibly even farther north.

Mussolini is apparently en route for the meeting. Reports of the forthcoming meeting have aroused considerable speculation. One suggestion is that a combined winter campaign in Africa might be the chief subject under consideration.

SPAIN WANTS TO STAY OUT

MADRID, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Messages from Spanish sources in Berlin continue to stress the belief that Spain will take no active part in the war and for that reason, says one correspondent, some Central American countries, which are requesting President Roosevelt to intervene with General Franco and keep Spain out of war, are merely working with the current as General Franco is keeping out of his own free will.

INDIAN LEADER

Charged in Calcutta
 LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—A charge under the Defence of India Regulations was promulgated at Calcutta to-day against Subhas Chandra Bose, the well-known Congress Leftist leader, according to the Delhi radio.

Bose was arrested in Calcutta in July under the Defence of India Regulations. He is one of the most prominent of the younger generation of Indian politicians and as an ex-President of Congress, is an ex-officio member of the Congress Working Committee.

Russia Won't Commit Herself To Japan

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Soviets have not announced their willingness to enter a Non-Aggression Pact with Japan on condition that China is split up into two spheres of influence. This was the categorical statement elicited by Reuter in reply to an enquiry regarding a report circulating earlier. The statement added, however, that

Chamberlain Resigns Leadership Of Conservatives To Churchill

LONDON, OCT. 3 (REUTER).—MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN HAS RESIGNED THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY. IT IS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION THAT MR. CHURCHILL WILL SUCCEED.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT SIR JOHN ANDERSON, AS LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, WILL TAKE OVER ALL THE DUTIES PERFORMED BY MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

One of the most important of these duties is steering the committee which places questions in their order of importance on the agenda of the War Cabinet.

An announcement will be made to-morrow regarding the leadership of the House of Lords which has become vacant on the appointment of Lord Caidcolo as Lord Chief Justice.

The Deputy Leader of the House of Lords is Lord Snell (Labour).

Fighting Services Unchanged
 Although sweeping changes are involved in the big Cabinet reconstruction announced to-day, the leadership of the three fighting services remains unaltered—an implied indication of the satisfaction which Mr. Winston Churchill feels at the way the war effort is being pushed forward.

In the enlarged War Cabinet, increased from six to eight by the inclusion of Mr. Ernest Bevin and Sir Kingsley Wood, Conservatives now outnumber the Labour members by five to three and there is still no place for the Liberals.

There is now no reason to expect any more government changes in the near future.

The average age of the new War Cabinet is 59½ years, Mr. Churchill at 65 being the oldest and Mr. Bevin at 55 the youngest.

Lord Halifax: New Duties
 Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, will be leader of the House of Lords in place of Lord Caidcolo.

He will be assisted in his duties, it is announced from Downing Street to-night, by Lord Snell who will continue as Deputy Leader of the House of Lords.

ANOTHER BRITON DISAPPEARS

BUCHAREST, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Another British subject has been kidnapped. Mr. Percy Clark, the 60-year-old head of a British engineering firm at Ploesti, was taken from his room in a Bucharest hotel by three youths in civilian clothes, who forced him to accompany them to an unknown destination.

Miller Mystery
 BUCHAREST, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—A further note regarding the unexplained detention of five British subjects was lodged by the British Minister in Bucharest, Sir Reginald Hoare, this evening.

The note demands information as to when the arrested persons will be released, or alternatively, the exact nature of the charges against them and when it is proposed that they be tried.

Both Police and the Iron Guard continue to deny knowledge of the arrest of Miller, administrator of the Astra Romana Oil Company.

Australian Meats For Britain

Another Contract Made
 LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Renewal of the contract between the Ministry of Food and the Australian authorities for the supply of meat to Britain is on the verge of signature, "Reuter" understands.

The present contract, which expired at the end of September, assured the import of 200,000 tons of meat of all kinds, but owing to pressure on British storage capacity and the presence of more than adequate supplies here, rather less than that amount was actually shipped.

It is believed that final details regarding the exact amount under the new contract are not decided but it is expected that it will be about 350,000 tons of beef, mutton and pork.

The general price level is said to be much the same as in last year's contract with a few minor adjustments, mostly in a downward direction.

Aaland Is. Pact Signed

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The U.S.S.R. and Finland have signed a treaty concerning the demilitarization and neutrality of the Aaland Islands on the lines of the 1921 Convention. Negotiations concerning the islands concluded some days ago.

LEAFLET "RAID" BY CHINESE ON PEIPING

CHENGDU, Oct. 4 (Central).—Chinese planes made a surprise "raid" over Peiping yesterday. Instead of bombs, they rained 200,000 leaflets as they did in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan on May 20, 1938.

The leaflets were the manifesto issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to the Chinese people on July 7, anniversary of the Lukouchiao Incident, and to the Chinese civilians and troops as well as the Japanese people on September 18, anniversary of the Mukden Incident.

This was the first time that Chinese aircraft had flown over Peiping since the Sino-Japanese hostilities started. Flying from an undisclosed base, the machines reached Peiping at 9.20 a.m. After distributing the leaflets, they circled over the city several times before they safely departed. It is believed that the visit of the Chinese aircraft had the effect of bolstering the morale of the Chinese in the city.

Dictators To Meet Again

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
 BERLIN, Oct. 3 (UP).—It is reliably stated that Hitler will meet Mussolini at Brenner Pass to-morrow.

It is understood that Herr von Ribbentrop left Berlin by train at 6 p.m., for an unknown destination but it is assumed he went to Brenner.

Mussolini On Way
 ROME, Oct. 3 (UP).—An unconfirmed report says that Mussolini is already enroute to Brenner Pass to meet Hitler.

It is understood the discussions will include article 5 of the tripartite pact by which the door is left open regarding the Axis relations with Russia, and it is even suggested that M. Molotov, the Russian Foreign Minister, might be a party to such a meeting.

More Donations For Spitfires

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Contributions to "Spitfire Funds" continue to flow in. Among the latest contributions is £54,000 from the Nawab of Bhopal, being equivalent to the cost of a whole flight of Spitfires.

HOMELESS POLES

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Over 15,000 people have been driven from Warsaw in the past three weeks, it was learned in London to-day. These unhappy people were not allowed to say good-bye to relatives or friends. Nothing is known of their fate.

German Plane Secrets Gained From Wrecks

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—German planes brought down in Britain range from total wrecks to machines practically undamaged in forced landings. An examination of them shows every phase of German aircraft development.

In one depot in south-east England, smashed-up planes are piled up nearly as high as a house. Near them are fighters and bombers in perfect condition, gadgets to enable substitutes to be used. One machine, for instance, has a special tank of high standard fuel which can be taken off. Once in the air, the pilot can switch over to a lower grade of fuel.

Self-sealing tanks of fibre, rubber and leather are used in which bullet holes rapidly close up. The knowledge gained from an examination of these machines is of immense value and help to our pilots who know just what to expect in battle.

No doubt the Germans are seeking new types but some of these too will crash and lay bare their secrets.

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 The Quickest Healer for Wounds and Sores.

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 CHLORINATED POOLS, EXCELLENT CUISINE, CAPTIVATING MUSIC
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 VICTORIA BARRACKS (ENTRANCE SEVEN AND SIXPENNY HILL, QUEEN'S ROAD)
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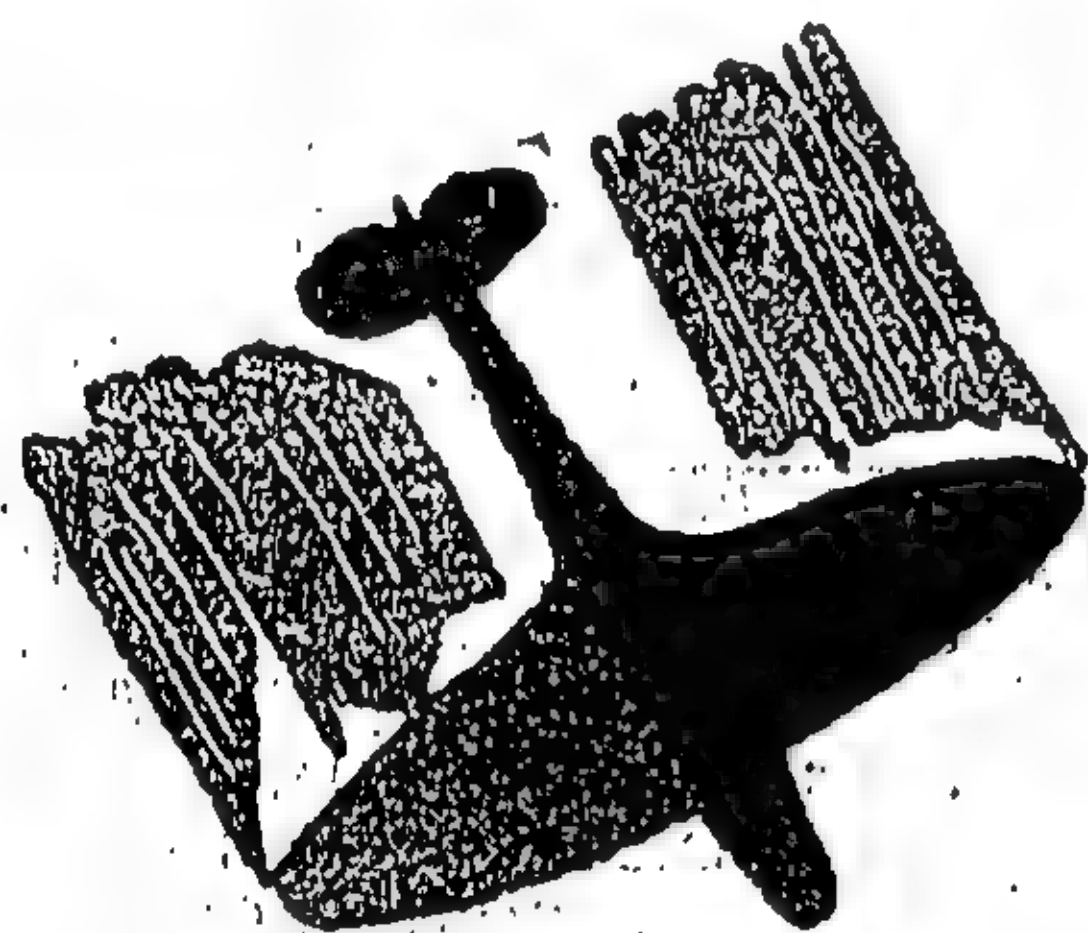
'Tell me, doctor...'

Are you sure? I can't believe that all this should have started with a tiny spot on the finger! There must be some way of preventing such awful results... Tell me, what ought I to do?

The smallest cut or scratch is enough for the germs of blood-poisoning to enter. There is only one way to prevent their invasion: they must be killed—at once. 'Detol', the Modern Antiseptic, can be applied immediately. 'Detol' is gentle and tender on human tissues, non-poisonous and non-staining to the skin—yet death to germs. Your chemist has 'Detol'.

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in Britain's punch,
and thus hasten
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(Readers are invited to send in suggestions to fill this space.)



Be proud of the appearance of your automobile.

Keep the finish looking like new by polishing or waxing clean the windows and polish the chromium. These are all important steps towards the beauty of your car.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Friday, Oct. 4, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 26615

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THREAT OR BLUFF?

THE "Asahi Shimbun," whose influence in Japan is akin to that of the "Times" in England, and whose opinions can therefore reasonably be taken as expressing the official view, has seen fit to come into the open and offer an unequivocal challenge to Britain and the United States. "If," says the paper, "the United States and Britain should ban exports of oil, rubber and tin to Japan, the latter would choose an all-or-nothing struggle rather than a waiting death." Making due allowance for editorial rhetoric, the comment may be accepted as the sentiment of the Tokyo Government. Recognising too that the "Asahi Shimbun" is anticipating events, for as yet neither the United States nor Britain has officially proposed an embargo on oil, rubber or tin, it is reasonable to believe that the newspaper is not introducing a hypothetical proposition for the sake of filling its editorial columns; which suggests that the observation quoted is to be taken seriously both in Japan and in other parts of the world.

Nevertheless, Japan has bluffed her way against the democracies so successfully for the last nine years, that we cannot help feeling this newspaper "threat" is but another example of her poker technique. Equally do we feel confident that if a situation should arise such as envisaged by the "Asahi Shimbun," neither Britain nor the United States would hesitate this time to call Japan's bluff. The first hand of this new poker game will probably be dealt on October 16, when President Roosevelt's embargo on scrap-iron and other war materials comes into effect. It should provide an excellent pointer to the rest of the session, especially as the second hand is due to be dealt the following day when the Bulfinch Road agreement expires. Opponents of America should take cognisance of the fact that poker is practically a national game in the United States, and it would be a very

BRITAIN'S C.-in-C.

LONDON, Oct. 1 (UP).—Lieutenant General Sir Alan F. Brooke, K.C.B., D.S.O., who on July 19, 1940 became Commander in Chief of the British Home Forces, took on one of the biggest jobs any military man was ever asked to accomplish at top speed.

London newspapers, always eager to find a nickname for their military heroes, promptly dubbed him "The Wizard," because of his reputation as a gunnery and mechanization expert. The task he took over from General Sir Edmund Ironside, was one which demanded many of a wizard's attributes.

General Brooke took over an armed land force of 1,500,000 men, which at the time was increasing by 7,000 daily. In addition, he assumed ultimate command of 1,300,000 Home Guards, world war veterans, over-age civilians or men in reserved occupations, mobilized and equipped to guard against fifth column activities or the attack of Nazi air borne troops.

The Army needed large-scale equipment. The nucleus, men from the B.E.F. some of whom had been under his personal command in the Flanders campaign, were again at full strength and completely armed. Factories were pouring out new weapons for the other divisions. The problem of distributing both arms and men where they would do the most good was one of the biggest which confronted the new commander-in-chief.

Tactically, General Brooke's job began in theory with the coastline, which must be defended in depth from the first positions on the beaches and cliffs through a complicated system of reserve lines and strong points. Actually, as one phase of a defence against "total war" waged in all three elements, it was necessary to integrate the Army schedule with that of the R.A.F. and Navy.

Irish Problem

The problem was greatly complicated by the Irish political situation, which forbade any "defence union" of north and south to enable the British forces to prepare their positions. Brooke and the High Command were faced with the constant possibility of meeting the German vanguard on a territory where they had no advantages of detailedly planned defence.

What above everything else got him his new appointment was his knowledge of gunnery, his reputation as the army's leading authority on tanks, and the fact that he had been in the modern war of movement at a time when, as one commentator said, "most other officers were inclined to think in terms of the horse."

Brilliant at Dunkirk

Sir Alan was born in France, July 23, 1883, member of a North Irish family known as the "fighting Brookes." He entered the Army in 1902, as a gunner officer. During the World War, in which he had four years' active service, he was mentioned six times in dispatches, and received the D.S.O., with bar.

His wide military experience included service in Ireland and India. He was well-known in the Army for his efficiency as Commander of the School of Artillery and is credited with one big contribution to gunnery, the "barrage map" which during the last war came into common use for direction of fire.

As commander of the Second Corps in France, he took part in the ill-fated advance into the low countries in May 1940. When the German breakthrough at Sedan and the collapse of Belgian resistance put the whole B.E.F. in jeopardy, Brooke played a major part in the rearward action to the Dunkirk beaches. His entire corps, in the opinion of other British officers, fought brilliantly.

Sir Alan spent several days himself on the Dunkirk beaches, while the evacuation was miraculously succeeding under intense air and artillery bombardment. Returning to England, he was received by the King, to whom he gave a first-hand account of the fighting. He was knighted for his own part in the campaign.



THE CHANGELING

Hitler's "plan" for Europe

RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE. "New Order in Europe." "Europe for the Europeans." "Keep Britain from interfering." "Drive Britain out!"

This is the new gospel which is now being preached by every mouthpiece—German or Italian, "occupied" or neutral—that Dr. Goebbels controls.

There are, of course, skillful variations, adaptations to different audiences. But the theme is the same. It is Hitler's grand new idea.

He offers himself to Europe as its saviour from wars and dissensions. It is his old act on a larger stage. This is what he used to preach to the German people:

"Get rid of foreign interference. Accept an authority that will put an end to regional conflicts, class conflicts, party conflicts. And all will be well for you."

Now he tells the same tale to all Europe.

STOLEN THUNDER

It is ironical that Hitler should be preaching Briand's gospel of European union. But the Fuehrer has always had the knack of stealing ideas and converting them to his own use.

He stole the idea of race purity from the Jews, the idea of a party dictatorship from the Bolsheviks. Why not the idea of federal union from the Liberals?

The new order, as it begins to be sketched, is a Europe (with frontiers redrawn by Hitler) made up of Fascist States.

Each is to have its own Fascist Government, enjoying the full powers of a local tyranny.

Each is to be at the same time subordinate to the suzerain power in Berlin, which, in return, will guarantee it against either attack from abroad or revolt at home.

These national Fascist regimes will (to modify an old phrase) "kneel to Hitler on the necks of their countrymen."

The less discreet of the German hot-gospellers are frank enough in

A WARNING BY W. N. EWER

Diplomatic Correspondent

avowed that German overlordship is the basis of the whole scheme. Hitler, cries Dr. Ley, is to be the "new Charlemagne," ruler of a "greater Reich" that will include France as well as Germany.

The struggles of 1,000 years are to be ended for ever by the establishment of German supremacy in Europe.

Italian propagandists, remembering unceasingly that Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the Romans by the Pope in St. Peter's, play down this aspect of "reconstruction" and find comfort in the thought that "Adolf Hitler is carrying out the ideas of Benito Mussolini."

Goebbels' French-Jugoslavians are miserably silent about Charlemagne and all that.

But they all unite in plugging the theme that the first step to European union and peace, and everything else, is to put an end to "British interference in Europe."

PEACE AT A PRICE

Here is the source of all trouble. Britain must be forced to get out of Europe and to stay out.

She may "content herself with her own ramshackle Empire." She must leave Europe and European reconstruction alone, to be carried out by the European States under Germany's supervision.

This—it is now repeated again and again—the Fuehrer's purpose in the "last phase of the war."

Britain is to be attacked by land and sea and air until, battered or exhausted or weary, tired of war and despairing of victory, she agrees to acknowledge that Hitler is master of the Continent, to leave the European peoples to their fate.

as unsavable or not worth saving at such a price, and to withdraw, once for all, into isolation.

It is cunning enough. It seems quite probable that (whether the German strategy is to be a desperate invasion or a war of attrition and nerves by sea and air) we are going to be faced by a kind of permanent peace offensive.

The theme will be continually: "Britain can have peace without sacrifice if she will just agree to leave Europe to work out its own destiny."

For American consumption the thesis can be suitably dressed in the attractive guise of a "Monroe doctrine for Europe."

HIS OLD DODGE

It is the old familiar Hitler dodge. "Just give me this, and I shall be satisfied, and we can all be friends, and you can have lasting peace."

Appetite has grown indeed. Once all he professed to want was the Rhineland and a "new Locarno." Now it is all Europe and a "Monroe doctrine."

But, now as then, the proposal is a sham. What Hitler is after is not peace but a pause.

Nothing would suit him better than a cessation of war while he reorganised all Europe and its resources for the service of his war machine.

It would be only a pause—as after the Rhineland, as after Austria, as after Munich.

As soon as he felt ready again the next blow would be struck.

It might well be not against us, but against Russia. To play West against East and East against West has always been Hitler's strategy.

He plays up to Stalin in these days, because he "wants" Russia to stand by while he is busy in the West.

MADMAN'S DREAM

But once all was quiet again in the West he could turn his attention Eastward. Indeed, he must, for the Balkans, and if possible the Ukraine, and the Caucasus, are essential economically to his European plan.

That hatred of Russia which fills pages of "Mein Kampf" is still there, smugly concealed for the time being.

There are odd hints here and there in this new propaganda that there are other "outsiders" than the British to be "chased out of Europe."

In short, Hitler hopes that as Russia has stood by while he overran the West, we shall stand by while he overruns the East.

Then would come our turn again, with all the resources of his new conquests, massed for the final struggle, which, could he win it, would add mastery of the seas to the mastery of Europe, and so give the Third Reich mastery of the world.

A madman's dream, if you will, but a dream that is being translated into a deliberate and carefully planned policy.

This is the purpose behind Goebbels' new campaign to tell the world that all Germany wants is that Britain should content herself with her own Empire and leave Europe alone to work out its own destiny.

It is a purpose which, if it is to be achieved, will require the most complete and thoroughgoing reorganisation of the German people and its resources. It is a purpose which, if it is to be achieved, will require the most complete and thoroughgoing reorganisation of the German people and its resources.

ANTARCTIC'S OIL, COAL TREASURES

By OTTO JANSSEN

(UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UP).

—Down at the "bottom of the world" in the vast, mysterious Antarctic Continent lies a huge treasure in coal and other minerals, awaiting the day when man's ingenuity or necessity will lead him to exploit it, experts here say.

Members of the United States Antarctic Expedition, who are exploring parts of the continent's 5,000,000 square miles, believe such valuable resources may not be far off.

had mistake to underrate either her, or Britain, as an opponent. In short, we believe that this day when Japan could bluster and threaten her way through to diplomatic and material successes is about to end. That is why, if the "Asahi Shimbun's" challenge is a serious one, we may expect it to be accepted in the same spirit.

ables as petroleum, pitchblend, gold and numerous other minerals lie beneath the ice and snow of the great land mass.

Evidence of huge coal deposits—probably sufficient to supply man's needs for many decades—already has been found somewhere near the South Pole. Even if it were physically possible, exploitation would be out of the question now because of the great expense involved, but some day, such may not be the case, they say.

The discovery of coal, among other things, convinced explorers that Antarctica was at one time tropical or semi-tropical. Hence, they say, it is reasonable to expect that all resources of a hot climate may lie hidden here.

But the continent has been ice-covered for many thousands of years and for this reason scientists find the Antarctic of tremendous interest scientifically. They say that, among other things, it gives a clue to what the region now comprising Canada and the northern part of the United

States was like in the glacial period.

Antarctic is also of great practical importance for the scientist. It is the "cradle" of weather for the entire Southern Hemisphere. Argentina recognized the importance of this many years ago and has a meteorological station at Laurie Island which has been making accurate long-range weather predictions for the benefit of her huge agricultural industry.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, commander of the United States expedition, took two Argentine officers—Lieutenant Julio R. Roch and Lieutenant Emilio L. Diaz—to the Antarctic region. Two Chilean officers—Lieutenant Frederico A. Bonet and Exequiel Rodriguez—also accompanied him.

The Antarctic has many mysteries which scientists are seeking to solve. Explorers call the continent the "biggest question mark on the globe."

For example, exactly what are the spectacular Southern lights and how do they come about? Scientists are going to the bitterly cold Antarctic night to find out.

And there are mysterious magnetic phenomena and other things which scientists are seeking to solve.

NAZI PLANE MACHINE-GUNS LONDON TRAIN: THREE SLIGHT CASUALTIES

A TRAIN WHICH HAD LEFT EUSTON STATION SHORTLY AFTER MIDDAY YESTERDAY WAS MACHINE-GUNNED BY A GERMAN RAIDER WHILE PASSING THROUGH A SMALL MIDLANDS TOWN. ACCORDING TO A "REUTER" REPORT, QUOTING THE OFFICIAL AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE.

The train stopped a few miles further on after the machine-gunning, but as the three injured people were not seriously hurt, they were taken on to the next large station to receive hospital treatment.

The dining car of the train was damaged, but the bombs dropped did no damage.

Insignificant Raids

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—An Air Ministry communiqué, reviewing the attacks on the United Kingdom from reports received up to 4 p.m., says that several houses were demolished in the London boroughs, but it is not expected that casualties will be heavy.

"Bombs were dropped at various points in the Thames Valley, Essex, Kent and Cornwall but no serious damage and no fatal casualties are reported in any of these districts.

"A number of casualties, including a few fatal injuries, were caused in a city in the Midlands and in another small Midland town, where a number of houses were demolished, but little other damage is reported.

"A train was machine-gunned and a few persons were slightly injured."

"A single enemy plane was shot down in an attack on a town in the home counties, where a number of persons were killed and seriously injured by bombs and machine gun bullets."

Kept Very High

The German air force went "night" raiding over England to-day in the first gloom of Britain's autumn.

Single aircraft kept the defences in south-east England and the home counties on the qui vive most of the day but for the most part they remained above the murky clouds and carried out random bombing in which some London boroughs suffered superficial damage.

Anti-aircraft batteries were active and in the East London district, where planes were reported overhead for a short time, the barrage was as heavy as night gunfire.

BRITAIN'S AIR SUPERIORITY

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Speaking at Glasgow, Air Vice-Marshal R. E. Saul, of the Fighter Command, claimed that, man for man, the R.A.F. were much superior to the German air force.

He said of the massed formations which came over the south coast, once the R.A.F. had picked off the leaders, the rest were easily scattered. Individual aircraft got through because the R.A.F. could not hope to pick out everyone of them in thick clouds.

RUSSIANS USED AS TOOLS BY NANKING

CHUNGKING, Oct. 4 (Central News).—N. Ivanov, so-called chairman of the new Japanese-controlled Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai, protested to Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, over the handing over of Russian criminals to the First Special District Court in the International Settlement for trial.

This Court is still under the Chungking Government. In accordance with "instructions" from the Nanking regime Ivanov requested the International Settlement some time ago to send Russian law offenders to the Nanking "court" for trial.

Swedish Park Bombed

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 3 (UP).

The "United Press" correspondent at Malmö reports that a heavy bomber, believed to have been British, dropped heavy bombs on the public park at 2.30 a.m., to-day causing very loud explosions, and terrifying the inhabitants.

Swedish anti-aircraft, opened fire, but the bomber escaped after laying mines at Örsnäs, flying in the direction of Copenhagen.

No Casualties

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Swedish radio to-day announced that foreign planes dropped bombs near Malmö during the night.

The bombs did some damage but no one was injured. The Swedish Government are asking the Riksdag for another £2,000,000 for defence purposes.

H.M. Yacht Sappho Sunk By Mine

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The Admiralty announces that H.M. yacht Sappho has been sunk, probably by an enemy mine. The next-of-kin of the casualties have been informed.

Few Raiders Penetrate Defences LONDON RECEIVES THREE VISITS

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UP).—There were three German bombing raids on London up to 4 p.m. to-day. Dodging through the rain clouds, they encountered anti-aircraft barrages but dropped some bombs.

It is officially stated that single German bombers made widespread attacks on England throughout the day, bombing a number of London boroughs in the Thames Valley, Essex, Kent, Cornwall and the Midlands.

Raids in Rain

The intermittent barrages in the London area during the third alarm was reminiscent of the night raids which were heightened owing to the overcast skies, the mist and rain causing a near blackout with the lights blazing in offices and stores.

Traffic, however, was circulating almost normally and numerous strollers were on the streets.

The east London barrage was described as being very heavy at night time. It is reported that planes were heard passing over the district every few minutes. Low flying planes were heard over central London.

German Claims

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (UP).—Informed circles said the weather over the English Channel to-day was excellent for German attacks on England, in addition to mass formation raids on London. One successful surprise attack was made on an aerodrome in central England.

The official news agency said that several Dornier-17s raided an airport in mid-England where many planes were on the ground. A number of Spitfires were damaged or destroyed.

At 8 p.m., the official news agency said that over 200 German bombers attacked London in relays during the day and dropped 150,000 kilograms of bombs. Tremendous fires were observed at nine different points. The attacks and air battles are continuing.

VICHY VICTIMS Tried For War Guilt

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Fifty-three witnesses in the French war-guilt trial in Rome have been heard by the Supreme Court in the last few days, according to the Lyons radio.

The witnesses included—Generals Weygand, Colson, Georges, Vuillemin, Blanchard and Mittelhauser, and M. Georges Bonnet, the former Foreign Minister.

M. Guy La Chambre, former Air Minister, M. Daladier, the former Premier, and General Gamelin, the former Allied Generalissimo, were also questioned.

Property Confiscated

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Amongst the latest properties to be confiscated by the Vichy Government are those belonging to the noted journalists, Madame Tabouret and "Pertinax".

NAZI NEED OF RUBBER

—Tyres Hoarded

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—It is remarkable how the lack of a certain commodity in Germany leads to a lack of the same commodity in one of the occupied countries.

Take rubber, for instance. A day or two ago it was announced in Germany that new bicycle tyres cannot be bought except for the services. School children are forbidden to wear out their bicycle tyres on pleasure trips.

To-day came news of an official decree in occupied France forbidding the sale of motor car and motor cycle tyres except for official vehicles. No doubt the French supplies will satisfy the Germans for the time being. If they do not, the French can expect the loss of their bicycles as well.

Clipper Due To-day

The American Clipper is due to arrive this afternoon with passengers and mail from San Francisco and will leave for Manila to-morrow.

"TIMES" DISCUSSES FAR EAST SITUATION

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—The "Times" in a leader to-day discusses the case of Japan in relation to the new tripartite pact.

It says: "While the motives of Nazi diplomacy are transparent, reflection has done little to elucidate the question of what Japan can have hoped to gain from a closer association with the Axis."

"Japanese statesmen have no doubt found it plausible to argue that if Germany defeated Britain and immobilised the United States by threat of intervention in the Americas, Japan would remain undisputed mistress of the Pacific."

Wishful Thinking

"The familiar process of wishful thinking may have made it possible for them to believe that Germany had it in her power to achieve those results. But granted these assumptions, Japan was already drawing

FOOD PIRATES Spain Cracks Down With New Law

MADRID, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Spain's extremely difficult food problem has been greatly worsened by many producers not selling through government channels and a widespread bootleg traffic has sprung up which is said to be sabotaging the government scheme of rationing and price control.

Bootleggers find a ready sale for sugar at three shillings per pound, lentils and rice at 18d. a pound, olive oil at seven shillings a litre, and for many other commodities.

The law now provides fines from 1,000 to 500 pesetas. In addition, sentence of a year in a penal labour battalion may be imposed, and penalties apply to both buyers and sellers.

People denouncing guilty parties will receive 40 per cent. of the fines while those buying solely to denounce offenders will themselves be exempt from punishment.

EGYPT PREPARES Treasures Stored Away

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Egypt is taking suitable precautions to protect and preserve her literary treasures from the dangers of air raids.

Many thousands of valuable manuscripts, ancient copies of the Koran and other sacred books are being stored away from danger in a huge cave in the hills behind the old city of Cairo.

This cave incidentally was used by the ancient Egyptians as a safe storage place in time of war.

Lord Mayor's Big Fund For Air Raid Victims

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter).—Many gifts were received to-day for the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of air raid victims, the latest being further donations of £20,000 and £15,000 from Melbourne and Sydney respectively.

Further contributions came from New York and Shanghai.



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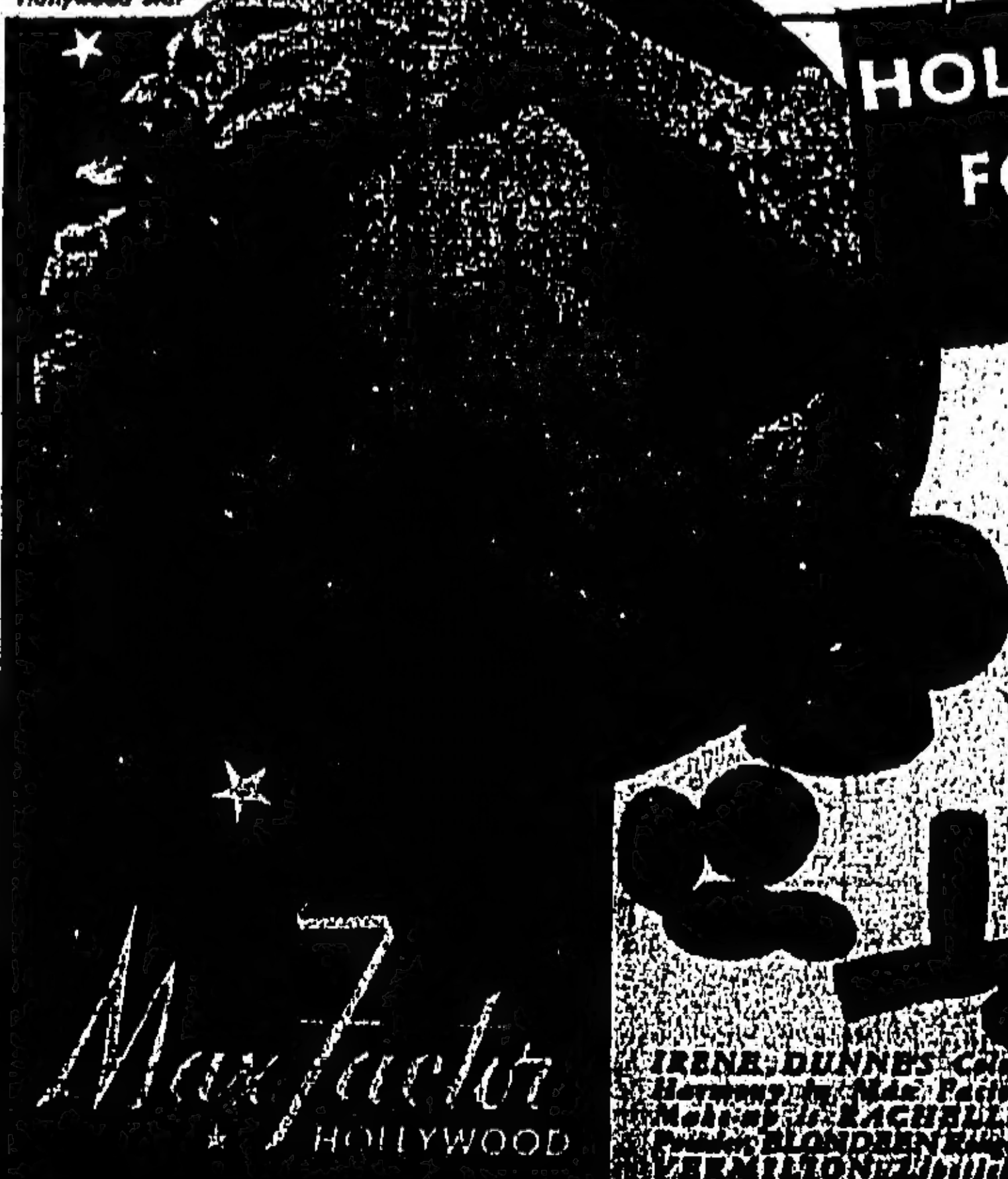
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